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Beirut Accord Reached

Syria to Deploy Against Shites Starting Friday

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — Syria said Thursday that it had reached agreement with Iran to allow Syrian troops into Beirut's southern suburbs Friday in an effort to end three weeks of fighting between rival Muslim Shiite militias.

For Europe, There's Appeal In a Summit Without Drama



The Moscow summit is likely to be Reagan's last chance to get a strategic arms treaty. Page 3.
Reagan's intention of meeting with dissidents and Jews denied exit visas displeases Moscow. Page 3.
Moscow canceled one of the five Reagan-Gorbachev meetings but it extended the others. Page 5.

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The forthcoming Moscow summit conference is meeting subdued public interest in Western Europe amid generally low expectations that it will produce any major East-West breakthrough. For many officials, this feeling of banality is the meeting's most positive aspect.



NATO MEETING — Defense ministers from North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations meeting Thursday in Brussels. They are expected to call for a study of cost-sharing. Page 2.

Economy Surges In U.S.

3.9% Rise in GNP Last Quarter Far Exceeds Estimate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy, buoyed by the biggest improvement in its trade balance in eight years, expanded at a robust annual rate of 3.9 percent in the first quarter of 1988, far better than previously thought, the government reported Thursday.

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — Syria said Thursday that it had reached agreement with Iran to allow Syrian troops into Beirut's southern suburbs Friday in an effort to end three weeks of fighting between rival Muslim Shiite militias.

Soviets Seek Re-election Limit

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Central Committee of the Communist Party has approved proposals that would curtail the power of the party and limit the term of party and government officials in most cases to 10 years.

["Now a new decree is being prepared," announced a deputy, Alexei Ponomarev, after some deputies said top tax rates of 75 percent on cooperatives would remove the incentives for which cooperatives were set up in the first place.]

Mr. Sheikholeslam represented Iran on a three-member committee that also included Syrian Army officers and delegates from Amal and Hezbollah. The committee had called for eight cease-fires since the fighting first erupted on May 6.

U.S. Poll Finds Muscovites Wary but Supportive of Reforms

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — After three years of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's leadership, the Soviet public is divided and doubtful about the changes taking place in their country, about their country's role in the world and even about some of the basic tenets of their Communist system.

Interview that "the whole country is now an enormous debating society."

In one of the most striking findings, 27 percent said they did not believe the one-party Soviet political system would lead to the development of democracy, as Mr. Gorbachev has promised, and another 18 percent were unsure.

House Backs Budget Plan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House of Representatives passed a compromise \$1.1 trillion federal budget for the 1989 fiscal year on Thursday aimed at meeting mandatory military spending limits and providing funds to explore space and fight drug abuse.

Angolans Say U.S. Uses Zaire as Rebel Aid Base

By James Brooke
New York Times Service
LUANDA, Angola — Military commanders here have asserted that the United States is using six bases in southern Zaire to train and supply Jonas Savimbi's rebels for attacks in Angola.



Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, right, welcoming Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Thursday as he arrived there to join President Reagan. After adjustment to jet lag, and preliminary talks, the Americans will fly to Moscow on Sunday.



Carl C. Icahn's \$60-a-share bid for Texaco Inc. was greeted with skepticism on Wall Street. Page 13.

General News
A U.S. official refused to rule out using military force against General Noriega after negotiations failed. Page 4.

Business/Finance
The European Community raised duties on Japanese computer printers. Page 13.

The Dollar
Dollars 1.7083
Pounds 1.8618
Yen 124.575
FF 5.7565

Riding a Downsized Dollar, American Tourists Still Flock to Europe

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — The decline of the dollar and last year's stock market collapse have had little impact on the numbers of American tourists flocking to Western Europe this year, according to government and travel industry sources.

European Travel Commission and published this year in major U.S. newspapers set out to convince potential tourists that European countries still offer good value.

Geneva, according to William L. Strauss 2d, a travel consultant based in New York.

Even so, many visitors are due for a shock when they see the prices in such cities as Paris or

See TOUR, Page 5

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and notices, including 'A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES', 'ACCESS VOYAGE', 'HOTELS', 'ARTS', and 'Page 17 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS'.

Small advertisement for 'The Global Newspaper' at the bottom left corner.

Reagan's Decision to Meet Dissidents Vexing to Moscow

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Kremlin signaled displeasure Thursday with President Ronald Reagan's decision to meet in Moscow with a group of Soviet dissidents and with Jews, who have been denied exit visas.

A deputy foreign minister, Vladimir F. Petrovsky, said at a news conference that the planned meeting on Monday between Mr. Reagan and Jews waiting for permission to leave the Soviet Union "would not help to improve" U.S.-Soviet relations.

He described the selection of Soviet citizens invited to the meeting as "intentional."

Policemen scuffled Thursday with about 50 Jewish would-be emigrants who tried to demonstrate in Moscow, Reuters reported, quoting witnesses.

Policemen with loudspeakers first ordered the demonstrators to move from their meeting place at the side of the Lenin Library, the witnesses said. When the Jews moved down the street, plainclothes policemen ripped from their hands several placards calling for freedom to emigrate, they added. There were no immediate reports of arrests.

The Soviet criticism of the meeting contrasts with the much more positive tone now being used by Kremlin officials in assessing Mr. Reagan.

Once denounced as the incarnation of U.S. imperialism, Mr. Reagan is now being depicted as a realistic politician who sincerely wants arms control agreements with the Soviet Union.

The criticism of Mr. Reagan's plans to meet with Jews came in what appeared to be a prepared statement in answer to a question from a Soviet correspondent.

The deputy foreign minister drew a careful distinction between the meeting in Moscow and meetings by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, during his visit to Washington last winter.

Acknowledging that Mr. Gorbachev had extensive meetings with American academics, publishers and politicians, Mr. Petrovsky added: "The meetings planned for the president in Spaso House are quite different." The reference was to the residence of the U.S. ambassador, where the Reagans will be staying.

In addition to the meeting to talk about freedom of speech and emigration, Mr. Reagan also is to give a speech at Moscow University, meet with Soviet cultural figures and pay a visit to a Moscow monastery for a talk with monks on religious freedom.

The Kremlin's deputy propaganda chief, Nikolai Shishlin, said that the Soviet press and broadcasting media planned to cover all Mr. Reagan's activities in Moscow to allow Soviet citizens "to judge him by what he does."

The changed Soviet attitude toward Mr. Reagan was reflected in comments by Georgi A. Arbatov, head of the Soviet Institute on the U.S.A. and Canada.

Asked about articles written several years ago in which he maintained it was impossible for Moscow to do business with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Arbatov replied: "I made a mistake."

"The Reagan administration has changed greatly in these years," he said, recalling that the president in his first term described the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" during a

Reagan May Be Facing Last Chance on Arms

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service
HELSINKI — The summit meeting in Moscow may be the last chance for the United States and the Soviet Union to revive prospects for completing a new strategic arms treaty before President Ronald Reagan leaves office next January.

In recent months, the steam has gone out of the arms negotiations in Geneva and the heady talk of completing a pact before the end of the year has been replaced by a grudging recognition of the difficulties that lie ahead.

"I don't see any tremendous breakthroughs on either side," said Major General William F. Burns, new director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, when asked whether he thought important new proposals would be advanced in Moscow.

But despite the generally modest expectations of administration officials, some specialists said progress might be made toward solving some problems, such as limits should be set on air-launched cruise missiles.

And officials said they could not exclude a possibility that Soviet officials would use the summit meeting to present initiatives, which could lead to arms headway.

The principal obstacle to a new treaty is still the dispute over how much testing should be permitted for the Strategic Defense Initiative, the program for a largely space-based shield against missiles.

At the December summit meeting in Washington, the two sides agreed on a vague formula saying that each would carry out the testing it believed was required under the terms of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

But since the Russians are insisting on a strict interpretation of the treaty and the Reagan administration advocates a far looser view of the pact, the semantic compromise did not seem to accomplish much.

One idea presented to the Russians is to exempt all space-based sensors from treaty limits. But the Russians have reportedly been skeptical about this approach.

Another idea, considered in the administration, but never formally advanced, would confine all missile-defense tests to a designated area in space.

But in recent weeks, the administration has backed away from this approach. It is now considering a much more modest arrangement, under which each country would provide information about a test soon after the test device had been launched.

General Burns said that the United States did not intend to present any new compromise proposal in Moscow on the missile defense issue.

There are still other issues, such as how to limit air-launched cruise



Michael Dukakis placed a button on Jesse Jackson's lapel reading, "I'm Presidential Material."

Jackson Presses Dukakis, Lightly

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — In one of their mildest encounters in the campaign for his mildest nomination, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson sparred briefly Wednesday night over what Mr. Jackson has said is Mr. Dukakis's vagueness on some issues.

Mr. Jackson, who released a proposed federal budget on Tuesday, tried in vain to a debate to get Mr. Dukakis to offer a glimpse of his own budget ideas. But Mr. Dukakis stuck to the cautious strategy that has virtually clinched the Democratic

Tennessee Whistles for a Local Hero

For U.S. Teacher of the Year, a Showering of Acclaim

By Michael Norman
New York Times Service
MURFREESBORO, Tennessee — On the long sweep of green among the maples in front of the Central Middle School here is a new apple tree, put in the ground this spring to honor Tennessee's newest hero. He is not an Andrew Jackson or a Davy Crockett or a Sergeant Alvin York.

He is a teacher, Terry Weeks, the national teacher of the year. As the first so recognized from Tennessee, he has recently won great acclaim. His picture was in the newspapers and on television, and he cannot now go into a shopping mall without being hounded by autograph seekers or parents who just want to shake his hand.

Many of the 1,300 students and teachers of the Central Middle School wear yellow T-shirts with his name stenciled on the back. He was the grand marshal of a Rutherford County parade. His telephone rings off the hook, he gives a speech just about every night of the week and he is about to begin a year of travel on a paid leave, to promote and talk about education.

Everyone wants his opinion. What's wrong with American education? What can be done to fix it? And so on.

The questions are new to Mr. Weeks, 37. Before he decided to compete for the national award, administered by the Council of Chief State School Officers, and before he went to the White House to accept it, he could walk the hills and hollows nestled in the wide bow of the Tennessee River and no one would ask for his opinions. He was simply the occupant of Classroom 216, a purveyor of history and geography to seventh- and eighth-graders.

In the two previous rounds of talks in Managua, contra and government leaders have been unable to agree on even the first major agenda item: delineating cease-fire zones and deciding how they should be administered. Under the Sapo agreement, contra soldiers are to enter the zones, receive food and other supplies, and remain there during the negotiations.

The contras agreed to the talks in Managua after the government pledged to permit them more freedom of movement than they were allowed in previous visits. During their stay in Managua, which is expected to last three days, the contras plan to meet with anti-Sandinist groups.

Bush Calls for Inquiry By Special Prosecutor Of Wright's Book Deal

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service
LAKEWOOD, New Jersey — Frustrated by the Democrats' efforts to tar him with the ethical problems of the Reagan administration, Vice President George Bush has moved to make the issue boomerang on them.

Mr. Bush, who had come here to address a group at a retirement village, called Wednesday for an independent prosecutor to investigate Representative Jim Wright, a Texas Democrat and the speaker of the House, for possible conflicts of interest.

Last week, Common Cause, a public interest watchdog group, called on the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to examine the financial arrangements involving the publication of a book by Mr. Wright and reports that the speaker tried to get special treatment for Texas bankers. In a financial disclosure report Wednesday, Mr. Wright said he had received no profit in 1987.

"We're going to go after the Congress hard," Mr. Bush said, raising the point in an interview with local reporters who had asked about Attorney General Edwin Meese Jr., the subject of an inquiry by a special federal prosecutor, officially called an independent counsel.

"Talk about ethics," the vice president continued. "You talk about Ed Meese. How about talking about what Common Cause raised about the speaker the other day? Are they going to look into it? Are they going to go for an independent counsel so the nation will have this full investigation? Why don't people call out for that? I will fight now. I think they ought to."

Two weeks ago, two of Mr. Bush's advisers publicly described Mr. Meese as "a liability" to the campaign, since it is difficult for the vice president to stress his campaign theme of high ethical standards while the attorney general is still in office.

But Wednesday, rather than trying to distance himself from the administration, the vice president went on the attack against the Democrats and Congress.

"There are 12 members up there who, to one degree or another, have had difficulty in the past few years and I don't remember an independent counsel for one of them," he said.

Mr. Wright released a letter Wednesday that he had sent to the House ethics panel informing the chairman that he would cooperate with any investigation into charges against him. The speaker repeatedly has denied any wrongdoing.

Common Cause asked for an inquiry into Mr. Wright's earnings from his book, "Reflections of a Public Man." Published reports have said that the speaker has been paid royalties of 55 percent from the 1985 book, far above the 10 percent to 15 percent that authors typically receive.

In seeking the investigation, the group cited charges that Mr. Wright's campaign committees may have been involved in publishing or selling the book, which could be a violation of House or other federal conflict-of-interest rules.

Earlier Wednesday, at the commencement ceremony at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, New York, Mr. Bush took an indirect swipe at his Democratic rivals for the presidency on the issue of national security. He attacked "the liberal elite" who "do not under-

stand that reducing our defense will erode our security." One of the presidential campaign issues that his advisers hope will hurt Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, the front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, is the governor's distaste for some nuclear weapons systems and his lack of experience in foreign policy.

"This is no time for the ivory tower; this is not time for innocents abroad," Mr. Bush said at the military academy. He used implicit language because Pentagon regulations forbid the use of military facilities for political activity.

The vice president did not mention the word Democrat or name his Democratic opponents, Mr. Dukakis and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. But his targets were clear.

"The liberal elite do not understand," he said. "I do not think they mean to do harm. I think they simply don't understand that reducing our defense will erode our security. Maybe they don't understand that simply pulling back on our global responsibilities, without thinking it through and preparing the ground, will make the world more dangerous."

"I'm sure they would claim it isn't so and they're all in favor of a strong defense," he continued. "But what are we to think, when they say we're for a strong defense but they oppose every new weapons system that would preserve our strength? Against a space shield, against the MX, against the 600-ship navy, against Midgetman, B-1, Stealth, against any increase whatsoever in the defense of the United States?"

Contras Will Take a New Peace Plan To Managua That Demands Reform

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service
MANAGUA — Leaders of the Nicaraguan rebels have announced plans to travel to Managua to open a third round of peace talks with the government, ending a stalemate over where the talks would be held.

The contras are expected to offer to end their rebellion by Sept. 1 if the Sandinist government agrees to sweeping political changes.

"The resistance is going to make a proposal to end the war," Maria Sacasa, a spokeswoman for the contras, said in a telephone interview Wednesday from Miami. "It is a proposal that would ask the Sandinistas for democracy in Nicaragua in exchange for the resistance laying down our weapons and integrating ourselves into civilian society."

"They would have to agree to permit political pluralism and free elections, complete freedom of expression, the right to strike, an independent judicial system and a separation of the army from control by the Sandinista Party."

Ms. Sacasa said the contra delegation would include Enrique Bermudez, the senior contra military commander. Mr. Bermudez, who recently fended off a challenge to his leadership from dissident field commanders, did not take part in the talks that led to the cease-fire agreement signed March 23 in the village of Sapoa or in either of the two rounds of talks that have been held in Managua since then.

On Tuesday, contra leaders met with U.S. State Department officials and congressional leaders in Washington.

Sandinist negotiators have said they consider the contras to be a defeated force that is not in a position to make political demands.

The contras have charged that the government is taking advantage of the cease-fire to reinforce its military positions, and a trip through some parts of northern Nicaragua this week suggested that there was some truth to that assertion.

In some villages, soldiers were seen digging trenches and building artillery emplacements. Scores of trucks carrying soldiers were traveling the dirt roads.

Sandinist leaders have threatened a big offensive if the cease-fire is broken. In a speech this month, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said the offensive would be similar to the one begun in border areas last February but "multiplied by a million."

1 Dead in Zambia Explosion

United Press International
LUSAKA, Zambia — A military ammunition dump exploded at the mining town of Kabwe, killing one person and injuring at least 50 others, officials said Thursday. The blast on Wednesday brought down electricity lines and damaged several buildings, witnesses said.

DEATH NOTICE

John Bernard Robinson and his children are sad to announce the death of
Susanne LIEWER ROBINSON
on Friday May 20th 1988
CH-1261 Chexeres (Vaud),
Switzerland

PHOTOVOLTAICS MANUFACTURE. INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS
The West African Economic Community (CEAC) through its Regional Solar Energy Centre (CRES) at Bamako, Mali is to establish a Photovoltaic System Production Unit and wishes to appoint a joint venture partner with the following qualifications:
• Industrial experience in the manufacture of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, modules and systems.
• The capacity to adapt to other photovoltaic technologies, particularly amorphous silicon.
• The financial, technical and human capacity sufficient to provide all the services necessary for the new company, and to participate in its capitalization.
All photovoltaic system companies with the required qualifications are invited to obtain the Tender Dossier, which will be available from 23 May 1988, by sending payment of 20,000 French CFA (1,000 French Franc) to either of the following addresses:
Centre Regional d'Énergie Solaire (CRES), BP 1872, BAMAKO, Mali. Tel: 22 6791/22 6881. Telex: 2535.
Fax: 19 223 22 4538.
L.T. Power Ltd., The Warren, Bromes Hill Road, Eversley Hants UK RG 27 0PR. Tel: 0734 730073. Telex: 846832 POWHER G. Fax: 0734 - 730820.
The submission must be presented in French and English (ten copies in French and three copies in English). The closing date is 23 July 1988.

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Soviets Cancel One of 5 Talks At Summit but Extend Others

United Press International

HELSINKI — Soviet officials canceled on Thursday one of President Ronald Reagan's scheduled meetings with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, but a White House spokesman said the other visits had been lengthened to make up for the lost time.

The deputy White House press secretary, Roman Popadiuk, said the sessions between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were reduced to four from five, but the length of the meetings was extended to give the two leaders the same amount of time together as they had at the Washington summit meeting.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said earlier that Mr. Gorbachev had a function he had to attend, causing the cancellation of the Monday afternoon meeting.

Mr. Popadiuk denied earlier reports that Mr. Reagan's plans to visit the Danilov Monastery might be canceled by Moscow because of the presence there of religious dissidents. He said everyone invited to accompany Mr. Reagan would attend.

"There will be various people but I'm not at liberty to discuss it," Mr. Popadiuk said. American officials were jubilant that the Soviets were permitting the monastery visit.

where President Reagan will see monks restoring icons.

In Moscow, Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir F. Petrovsky said at a news conference that Mr. Reagan was free to meet with anyone he wished outside the official program.

But he criticized the president's decision to meet with a group of dissidents and Jews who have been refused exit visas rather than with a broader segment of Soviet society.

Mr. Reagan arrived in the Finnish capital early Thursday aboard Air Force One after a flight of more than 10,000 miles (16,000 kilometers).

Mr. Reagan and his wife slept late in Helsinki, Mr. Fitzwater said. With no public appearances Thursday, they were able to relax at their government guest house on a sunny day.

Mr. Fitzwater said the Reagans took a walk together in a park a short distance from the guest house for about 30 minutes. Mr. Reagan "skipped stones along the water," he said.

The spokesman added that the clearing of the way for Senate ratification of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty would permit the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker, to deliver a copy of it to Mr. Reagan in Moscow on

POLL: Wary but Hopeful

(Continued from page 1)

centrally controlled press. On domestic issues, they say, the rural population and smaller cities tend to be more conservative.

Opinion polling has gained great stature in the Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev, but it is still something of a novelty.

Soviet researchers who participated in the poll said many of the respondents, especially older people, were guarded in their answers, and others seemed to reply mechanically with the responses they judged politically correct.

Even so, significant minorities felt free to express opinions at variance with the official view.

The poll showed sharp differences by generation and education level. Younger Russians and those with higher education were generally more skeptical about living conditions in the Soviet Union, more restless for change and more friendly to the United States.

A few examples, comparing people aged 18-29 with those 65 and older:

- One in five Moscovites believed the rights of ethnic minorities are either partially or severely violated in the Soviet Union. In the younger group, 31 percent said minority rights were not fully protected, while in the older group, only 6 percent said so.
- Asked if a one-party system promotes democracy, the older group said it did, by 60 percent to 13 percent. The younger group also supported the one-party system, but they were more evenly split, 46 to 34 percent.
- Seventy-nine percent of the young said they had a positive attitude toward the United States, compared with 60 percent of the older group. The young were far more likely to say life is better in the United States.

While younger Moscovites appeared to be a strong constituency for change, they were less inclined to offer automatic support for Mr. Gorbachev's program and far more likely than older residents to say they support perestroika only "with some reservations."

Soviet women seemed generally more conservative and more orthodox than men. They were more inclined to say that the Soviet Union needed greater military strength than the United States, more skeptical of arms treaties, more supportive of the one-party system and more chauvinistic about the superiority of life in the Soviet Union.

EUROPE: Officials See Appeal in a Summit Meeting Without Drama

(Continued from page 1)

bringing Senate ratification of the treaty on intermediate nuclear forces, will give credibility to Mr. Gorbachev's arguments in favor of making deals with the West," the West German official said.

The West German official continued: "We're not expecting any surprises. The summit process is reflected in the close consultations that George Shultz has established with the allies." Mr. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has made it a practice to stop in Brussels after each U.S.-Soviet summit meeting to brief representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

These sessions are the semi-public dimension of a closer consultation process, a U.S. diplomat said, which has ensured that "this time the allies are fully aware of all the issues to be discussed."

Agreeing, a French diplomat said: "This is not going to be another Reykjavik, with big decisions affecting Europe taken without the knowledge of the leaders directly involved."

Arms-control talks, another French source said, could advance

so-called confidence-building measures if the talks make progress in getting the United States and the Soviet Union to test their nuclear weapons at monitoring sites on each other's territory so that detection is simplified.

The summit focus, European officials said, will be on Mr. Gorbachev, who vastly outrates Mr. Reagan in opinion polls in West European nations.

"The competence issue will be present in people's minds, with Mr. Reagan's inarguable now being explained by the kiss-and-tell books documenting his absence from the process," a French source said. "Mr. Gorbachev, in contrast, seems to have control of the system."

Challenging this view, the French daily Le Monde said Mr. Reagan could take credit for East-West policies that produced Soviet concessions. Even though the pace of Soviet change accelerated under Mr. Gorbachev, the paper said, Mr. Reagan is still regarded by U.S. voters as the most effective postwar president in his dealings with the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Thatcher said she had sent separate pre-summit messages to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev setting out the areas where she hoped progress could be made. These are likely to have included the need for advancing negotiations over conventional force reductions in Europe and the elimination of chemical weapons.

SOVIET: Party Leaders Propose Limit on Re-election

(Continued from page 1)

the revolutionary process of renewal, to make it irreversible?"

The broad changes, if put into practice, would leave the party as the ultimate source of national authority and policy, but would reduce its ubiquitous involvement in the day-to-day management of government and economic institutions.

Given Mr. Gorbachev's oft-stated allegiance to the principles of socialist governance, including the leading role of the party, the package of revisions seems about as far as the leadership is likely to go for the moment in reordering the political system.

Like other changes suggested by Mr. Gorbachev in the last three years, the proposals approved this week are likely to encounter resistance as they are instituted, and there is no guarantee that they will in the end have the impact intended by the party leadership.

An initial call for changes in the election of party and government officials was made by Mr. Gorbachev and approved by the Central Committee in January 1987 but has

so far seen only limited use around the country.

The proposals approved Monday, called these, will serve as a main subject for discussion at a special party meeting in late June called by Mr. Gorbachev to muster renewed support for his programs and to extend his campaign for change into new areas.

The gathering, called a party conference, is likely to approve the Gorbachev proposals now that they have been blessed by the Central Committee.

The preparations for the conference, which have filled the newspapers in recent weeks with conflicting opinions and proposals about how best to change the country, have for most Soviets overshadowed the imminent arrival in Moscow of President Ronald Reagan.

The theses included some of the harshest criticism to date about past Soviet practices and an unusually frank acknowledgment of the limited economic results produced to date by Mr. Gorbachev's policies.

"Measures to implement the economic reform are being to a consid-

LEBANON: Syrians to Deploy

(Continued from page 1)

were about to send in 7,000 troops, but deployment was repeatedly delayed because of disagreements with the Iranians about its scope.

Syrian sources refused to disclose details of the agreement. They said Syrian deployment would provide hope for the release of about 20 Western hostages believed held in southern Beirut by pro-Iranian Shiite extremists.

Israeli Attacks Resume

Israeli fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships blasted bases of Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim guerrillas in southern Lebanon on Thursday, hours after rocketing Palestinian positions near Sidon, the police told The Associated Press in Beirut.

They said smoke billowed from the hills overlooking the southern villages of Louzayeh and Miesh as jets and gunships struck in three bombing, rocketing and strafing sorties spaced over 20 minutes.

The Israeli Army confirmed the raid in a brief statement that said Israeli Air Force planes had attacked Hezbollah targets southwest of Louzayeh. The pilots reported accurate hits and returned safely to base, the army said.

The police in Sidon said they had no immediate report of casualties. The two villages are about 24 kilometers (15 miles) north of the Israeli border.

ANGOLA: U.S. Said to Aid Rebels From Zaire Bases

(Continued from page 1)

can be scheduled to make \$50,000 worth of repairs at Kamina Air Base.

In Luanda, aid workers and diplomats said in interviews that they could not identify specific UNITA training sites in Zaire. But they generally agreed with the concept of what one diplomat called "UNITA's American front."

"The Angolans have detected supply and training centers in Zaire from which equipment has been sent into Angola," said Otto Denes, a UN adviser for emergency and refugee matters.

The ambassador of a West European country said: "It is generally understood that American policy is to get UNITA to work from Zaire in northern Angola in order to allow the United States to control them better."

The political officer of another West European embassy said: "In the first three months of this year, there was a tremendous upsurge in American material going to UNITA through Zaire."

The guerrillas led by Mr. Savimbi have reportedly received \$15 million a year in U.S. covert assistance since late 1985. South African aid to the guerrillas is estimated to be at least five times higher.

"All we have said is that we are providing appropriate assistance — without spelling out how, where or how much," a State Department spokesman, Bea Russell, said in a telephone interview.

"We are trying to provide some balance to the vast amount of assistance coming from the Soviet Union to the other side."

Last year, the Marxist government of Angola received about \$1 billion in arms from the Soviet Union, the State Department says.

An analysis of UNITA military communications shows that the 33 attacks reported since January took place in a 150-mile-wide band bordering on southern Zaire.

TOUR: Despite Dollar, Americans Flocking to Europe

(Continued from page 1)

because of fears about terrorism and nuclear contamination. Incentive travel means vacations awarded by companies to motivate employees and sales forces.

"If you are taking the cream of your workers and salesmen on an incentive trip, you look for absolute security," said Jean-Claude Murat, president of a company called European Meetings, Incentives and Conventions, which is based in Paris. "If there is any doubt about security, you don't sleep at night with such responsibility. You go to Hawaii instead."

While tourism by individuals has recovered since 1986, incentive travel has lagged because it typically takes anything from 18 months to 4 years to arrange such trips.

Incentive travel is relatively immune to currency fluctuations. "Curiously, the fact that the dollar is down makes a trip to Europe even more of an incentive, because it is worth that much more," said Ken Gazzard of Travel World Incentive and Conferences in London. "This is the most highly competitive, challenging, exciting and most lucrative segment of today's travel industry."

Typically, a traveler on an incentive trip is worth as much as four individual tourists, and experts estimate that incentive travel could provide 15 percent or more of the total earnings from tourism.

"Because they are above-average performers, incentive travelers tend to be among the most affluent members of their society," Mr. Gazzard said. "Somebody else has paid for their trip and their hotel, so everything they spend goes to the benefit of local commerce."

Firebomb Hits Lange House

The Associated Press

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — A firebomb was thrown at the house of Prime Minister David Lange here, scorching a fence but otherwise causing no damage or injury, the police said Thursday. No one claimed responsibility for the attack on Monday. Mr. Lange was in Wellington at the time.

Pullout Troops Reported

begin in June with a speech to be announced after it has been "fixed and agreed on in the streets of defense of Cambodia."

stain's involvement in the Cambodian conflict has been a stumbling block to improving relations between Moscow and Hanoi, as well as one of the major obstacles over which Washington and Mexico are divided.

stain invaded Cambodia in a with nearly 200,000 troops, captured the capital, Phnom Penh, in 15 days and returned to the Rouge government.

the withdrawal of the rest of the troops will follow meetings in late June. Prime Minister Phnom Penh, the Soviet leader, the Soviet leader, the Soviet leader.

both Vietnam and the United States seek to prevent the Khmer Rouge, which is backed by China, from regaining power. They are also seeking to prevent the Khmer Rouge from regaining power. They are also seeking to prevent the Khmer Rouge from regaining power.

"One of the dangers of a withdrawal of troops and civil servants from Cambodia is that it would be the official recognition of the Khmer Rouge's return to power, which would be a major step toward the restoration of the Khmer Rouge regime."

A spokesman for the United States said that the United States is not planning to send troops to Cambodia. He said that the United States is not planning to send troops to Cambodia.

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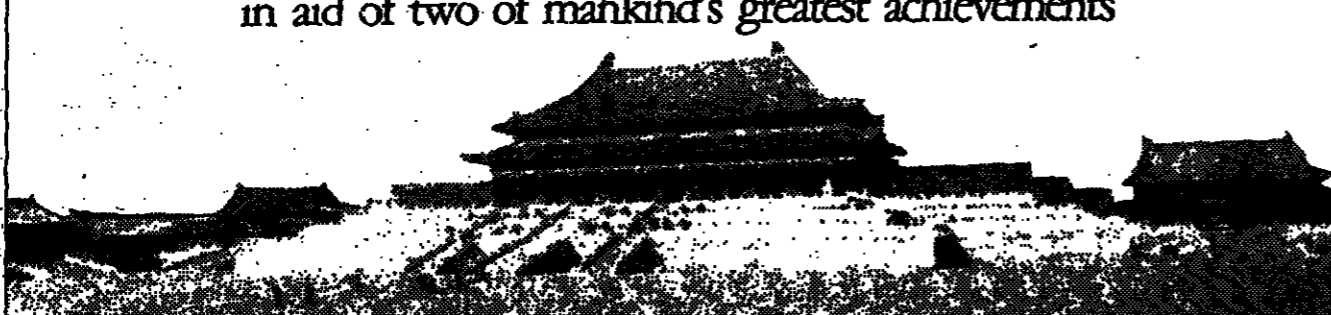
He said that the United States is not planning to send troops to Cambodia. He said that the United States is not planning to send troops to Cambodia.

International Committee for the Safeguard of Venezia and the Great Wall

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MONTSERRAT CABALLÉ
"Casa Diva" (from Norma, by Bellini) accompanied by the Orchestra of the Peking Opera.

CARMEN (BIZET)
Chorus from the 4th act performed by the Orchestra and Choir of the Peking Opera.

MAÏA PILSETSKAIA
"La Mort du Cygne" (Saint-Saens) to a recorded accompaniment.

MIREILLE MATHIEU
"La demoiselle d'Orléans" - "Mon Crêdo" - "Hymne à l'amour" accompanied by the Orchestra of the Peking Opera.

SYLVIE GUILLEM AND MANUEL LEGRIS
"Pas de deux" (Foszyte) to a recorded accompaniment.

MONTSERRAT CABALLÉ
"El Cant dels Ocells" (traditional Catalan song) - "In questa Reggia" (from Turandot, by Puccini) accompanied by the Chorus and Orchestra of the Peking Opera.

DECOR: PAUL JENKINS

DANIEL VIAL

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WEEKEND

Australian Movies

Continued from page 9

successful cavalry charge of history (one that took place not far from the West Bank) where the Australians took matters into their own hands and subverted British chicanery. But both films take a look at the major tenet of Australian male society — redemption by panache. People from other places are by definition and culture serpentine, clever and treacherous. The Australian unleashes on all this his irreducible sense of style. It's an idea that poor but valiant boys in, say, the Army of the Confederacy would have understood well.

The question of prior aboriginal ownership of Australia has a daily visibility in the Australian press and on television. Arguments over aboriginal land rights are among the most politically volatile in the country.

FOR a long time, Australian common law pretended that Australia, as it existed in the antipodean summer of 1788, waiting for the convicts and their minds to arrive, was terra nullius, land belonging to no one. In fact, when the First Fleet did put Sydney harbor on Jan. 26, 1788, it nudged up against a shore on which there existed 600 separate tribes and languages.

The aboriginal people were nomadic and food gathering; they traveled down long Dreaming Tracks that had been made in the Australian interior by their Hero Ancestors, and along them they both performed the rituals and acquired the necessities of life. Though the Europeans came to possess the new earth, it always kept its remote aboriginal quality. The ancestor heroes, like the Bunyip, are still there. Long shots in "The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith," "Picnic at Hanging Rock," "My Brilliant Career," "Gallipoli," even the grand wildernesses of "Mad Max III — Beyond Thunderdome," are redolent of them, convey a strange landscape lacking in European gods but plentiful with other ones.

The question of aboriginal Australians is generally broached in one form or another in Australian films — even whimsically, in "Crocodile Dundee." Bruce Beresford's early film "The Last Wave" is concerned in a slightly hocus-pocus but nonetheless fascinating way with aboriginal magical control of the elements. His more recent film "The Fringe Dwellers" takes the question on more frontally, as Scheepi did in "The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith," a film based on a novel about a Nat Turner-style rebellion by a semi-tribal aboriginal in 1900, the year the Australian states finalized their intention to form the federal commonwealth the world knows today.

"The Fringe Dwellers" is set in a Queensland town in the 1960s. An aboriginal family decides to move out of the reservation into a Housing Commission cottage in town. What brings them down, grotesquely, is the gulf between two perceptions of life — of clan duty of property. Since the young aboriginal heroine's parents cannot become imitation white Australians, she renounces them.

Another source of somberness: Australia is perhaps the most Irish of all countries outside Ireland. Its system of heroes and myths is purely Celtic. The national hero is Ned Kelly, 19th-century son of a convict, his iron armor turned into Australian iconography by the paintings of Sir Sidney Nolan. Ned, negligently portrayed by Mick Jagger in the Tony Richardson film "Ned Kelly" of the late 1960s, captured entire Australian townships with great style — what Australians still call *flashness*. After an extraordinary bush rebellion, he took 28 bullet wounds in his body while trying to rescue his lieutenants from a besieged hotel in the countryside of Victoria. On the lip of the gallows he uttered the cry, "Such is life."

In Kelly's life you see the stress on style — *gameness* — rather than on success against the big guns. The most important thing for the hero is to go down with style. "Tell them I died game," Ned asked his mother. Doomed *gameness* is the Australian version of machismo.

So you discover that the most important Australian national holiday, Anzac Day, is in fact a celebration of the slaughter of Australians by the Turks at Gallipoli, and, of course, Peter Weir celebrated "Gallipoli" in the same spirit in his exquisitely tragic film of the same name.

It's not that the Dardanelles military operation was destined to fail that is considered the important thing. Part of the idea behind "Gallipoli" is that if the perfidious British were running the Gallipoli campaign, it had to be taken for granted it was foredoomed. There is historic evidence that the boys chose gallantry, *gameness*, as their only recourse against the incompetent British command. The irony of Gallipoli, the fact and the film, was that the Australians considered the British as, in some ways, more the enemy than were the Turks.

The great revival in the Australian film industry dates from the early 1970s, from such films as "Newsfront," the already mentioned "Picnic at Hanging Rock," "The Devil's Playground." There had been an earlier and more show-bizzy film industry, but it had withered when the major American distributors moved into Australia at the beginning of the '60s and showed no interest in exhibiting or investing in the local product. By the time the new film industry emerged in the early '70s, there was a new, introspective nationalism. It was inevitable that filmmakers should seek to express it while working out of their systems certain historic traumas.

Behind the smile of manic conviviality on the face of Crocodile Dundee, which we are about to encounter in Part the Second of his adventures, lies a complicated system of scars, griefs and the sort of questions that can only be solved by time, by Australian's slow evolution of nationhood. One thing is certain. When Peter Weir ("Witness"), Gillian Armstrong ("Mrs. Soffel"), Fred Schepisi ("Roxanne") and Bruce Beresford ("Crimes of the Heart") are given American movies to direct, they must sometimes utter sighs of joy at being exempted from having to carry into the enterprise the spiritual baggage they have to tote into any similar Australian endeavor.

Thomas Keneally is an Australian novelist whose most recent book is "The Playmaker" (Simon & Schuster). He wrote this for The New York Times.

Showing the Art Flag: Tough Questions

by Michael Brenson

NEW YORK — Finally awakened by the general uneasiness about the lackluster way American art has been represented abroad, the United States government has done what it often does after being made aware of a problem: provide more money and appoint a committee.

With the creation of the Fund for U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions, announced earlier this year by the National Endowment for the Arts, there is now \$625,000 — more than double the previous amount — for American artists who are invited to perform and exhibit outside the United States. With the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Major International Exhibitions, there is an attempt to formulate a new selection policy.

The official approach to American participation in exhibitions abroad has been notably lacking in continuity or purpose. American participation in an international show like the Venice Biennale had been decided every year by a different panel appointed by the National Endowment. Moreover, the government has provided only a portion of the funds, which means that large institutions shy away from making proposals because of the financial demands and smaller institutions, eager to put themselves on the international map, may have trouble making ends meet.

THERE is almost no logic to the recent sequence of American shows at the Venice Biennale, which more than any other exhibition is used to gauge the American attitude toward international artistic activities.

In 1980, the show was "Drawings: The Pluralist Decade," organized by the Institute of Contemporary Art in Philadelphia. The Robert Smithson exhibition in 1982 was organized by the Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art in Ithaca, New York. "Paradise Lost/Paradise Regained: American Visions of the New Decade," in 1984, was put together by the New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York. The organizing institution for the Isamu Noguchi show at the 1986 Biennale was Public School 1. At the 1988 Biennale, opening at the end of June, the Philadelphia Museum of Art will present the last 15 years of Jasper Johns.

What made it emphatically clear that changes were necessary was the 1986 Biennale.

The proposal for the Noguchi show was made by Henry Geldzahler, a former curator at the Met and New York City commissioner of cultural affairs. There must be a pri-

vate arts institution to which government funds for the Biennale can be given, and Geldzahler asked P.S. 1, where he was a guest curator for a year. But less than six months prior to the show, additional private funds needed to mount the exhibition had not been raised. It was announced at a NEA meeting that the United States was not going to the Biennale. A fund-raising effort, led by Raymond J. Leary, a member of the Whitney's board of trustees and the National Council on the Arts, saved the day.

"What the situation with Noguchi showed is that, even with a world-famous artist, it is difficult to put together adequate funds," said Frank Hodson, the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. "It galvanized us to go out and seek private funds."

The newly announced funding agency is a partnership between the National Endowment for the Arts, the United States Information Agency and the Rockefeller Foundation. This year it will provide \$325,000 for performing-arts festivals and \$300,000 for exhibitions abroad. (The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed \$225,000.) In contrast, between 1983 and 1987 the government provided \$275,000 for American cultural activities outside the United States. The National Endowment hopes to increase the fund to \$1 million.

The advisory committee is made up of museum directors and curators around the country, including Martin Friedman of the Walker Art Center, Mary Jane Jacob of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles, David Ross of the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston and Linda Slesser of the Museum of Modern Art in New York. They have been meeting regularly to consider basic questions: What does it say about American art when the United States shows one household name (Jasper Johns) after another (Isamu Noguchi) while ignoring significant developments in abstract art, popular media-based art and sculpture? Should the artists representing the United States abroad be young or old, or a blend? Should there be solo or group shows?

There appears to be a belief among committee members that the United States should be more sensitive to new art that has changed our way of seeing, but it must be art that will survive the moment as well as reflect it.

Despite the wish to rethink the entire issue of American participation in international shows, large questions remain. How much will the fund actually affect a show like Venice?

The government does not intend to foot the entire bill for American

participation in any international show. This year, the fund contributed \$200,000 to the Philadelphia Museum for Jasper Johns, roughly the same amount the government ended up providing for the Noguchi exhibition in 1986. And the Philadelphia Museum has still had to raise more than \$100,000. In order to profit from its effort, the museum will present the Johns show in Philadelphia directly after Venice.

If the fund does not do more to relieve the financial burden, how does the government expect major museums to want responsibility for the show? And how does it expect to resolve the peculiar situation of private institutions being asked to foot a sizable chunk of the bill for a national show that will determine how American art as a whole is perceived?

THE government has indicated that it understands the need for a reasonably independent procedural structure, but how independent can that structure be? The NEA, the USIA and the Rockefeller Foundation sit in on deliberations involving international arts festivals and exhibitions, and the representatives have the right to speak their minds. While the advisory committee welcomes their contributions and says there have been no attempts to influence curatorial decisions, the fund operates with their money, and it is hard to imagine that they will not influence the art that is shown.

Subtle ways of affecting the selection process are already in place. For example, the arts program of the USIA is administered by Arts America, which sends exhibitions abroad and is determined, quite naturally, to get the most out of its budget. The Noguchi show, with some large sculptures, did not travel. The Johns will be seen only in Venice and Philadelphia.

"We would hope that in 1990 we would be able to present the exhibition in Venice in other European venues," said Susan Stein, the program manager of exhibitions and media support for the Arts America Program.

But if shows must travel to different European cities, how controversial can they be? And if Noguchi's sculptures could not travel, can there be an American pavilion of sculpture? In addition, it should be remembered that none of the changes are as yet permanent.

The existing structure for financing American art showings abroad has raised the specter that so many countries see lurking behind every American gesture: arrogance. While European countries were working to make a coherent statement at Venice, there was a sense that the United States did not care. Whether it has



Jasper Johns's "Untitled (Autumn)" will be seen at the Venice Biennale.

been arrogance, incompetence or working within an outmoded system, the NEA and USIA are increasingly sensitive to the way the United States is perceived.

This system has not helped American art. While the German pavilion in Venice has presented artists such as Anselm Kiefer, A.R. Penck and Sigmar Polke, at points in their careers when their work needed an international test, the American exhibitions have had little sense of timing. While West Germany and Great Britain have been using the Venice Biennale to call attention to their contemporary art, the United States has been approaching it as something of an obligation.

Although international exhibitions are a form of foreign relations, the people who ultimately win or lose are the artists. No matter what anyone thinks of these shows — and they are filled with problems — they are a fact of international cultural life.

Many countries have government-financed and appointed arts councils. They are double-edged swords. At worst, the councils bring to Venice a dreary, officially sponsored art that may have nothing to do with the artistic life of that country. At best, national arts councils can bring global attention to artists at the right time and make a contribution to the international artistic debate.

"Venice is a tremendously important show in Europe," said Mark Rosenthal, a curator of 20th-century art at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. "It is so important for Europeans, that they have always been shocked that Americans did not take it seriously. The Johns show is showing the world that we want to take it seriously. We are sending, to my mind, one of the greatest artists produced in America and showing a body of work that has not been seen in Europe."

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Advertisement for 'LONDON LONDON' featuring various specialist shops. The ad is divided into several sections, each with a shop name and address. Shops include: Bradley's (Lingerie, Corsetry, Swimwear), Image d'Or (London Collection), Walton Street Stationery Company (Writing Inks), Maternelle (Exclusive fashions for mothers-to-be), Two Centuries of Fine Tailoring, Nana (Tennis Boutique), Arabesque boutique, Wardrobe (For women who mean business), Lucy B. Campbell (17th-19th Century Decorative Prints), Linen Shop, The Complete Men's Shop (Classic and Fashionable Menswear), and Fine Havana Cigars. Each section provides contact information such as phone numbers and addresses in London.

مكتبات الأصيل

WEEKEND

The Early Cézanne: Rage, Hints of Genius

by Michael Gibson

LONDON — Paul Cézanne's landscapes and still lifes have become such an acknowledged reference for 20th-century Western painting that one tends to take them for granted.

hardly surprising in the first work of an untrained artist. But things soon start moving. The following year, at 22, Cézanne painted a disquieting self-portrait, based on a photograph that is reproduced in the catalogue.

The chief merit of the remarkable show devoted to Cézanne's early years (1859-1872) at the Royal Academy in London through Aug. 21 is not so much the pleasure it affords the eye (although there are some very successful works on view) but that it allows the visitor to discover how extremely odd, disquieting and even, at first sight, downright awful this early work could sometimes be.

Cézanne's stubbornness was already well known. "To prove something to Cézanne," wrote his childhood friend Emile Zola in the year the self-portrait was painted, "would be like trying to persuade the towers of Notre Dame to dance a quadrille."

For this reveals how works that look bad because they are singularly gauche or because they afford the viewer an all-too-direct access to the intimate discomforts of the youthful artist can actually contain the seeds of something utterly original that will appear self-evident once it has found its mature form.

What Zola was describing was in fact a form of mental rigidity symptomatic of Cézanne's schizoid personality. The anger was there, too. When he was 13, his schoolmates were worried by his fits of rage and of depression.

The earliest paintings are four decorative panels done in 1860 when Cézanne was 21. They are full of amateurish awkwardness —

All this is irrelevant to his mature work. But it has to be mentioned because in most of these early works we are faced with a Cézanne still painfully, stubbornly, violently floundering about in the quagmire of his psyche, his fantasies and his sexuality — all things that the mature art transcends.

His fantasies are singularly direct. As Maurice Merleau-Ponty observed, he was

All this radiates pain, frustration, stubbornness, repressed violence and anger.



"Portrait of the Painter Achille Empeire," circa 1868-70

around him ("A Modern Olympia," "Pastoral"). The figure could strike one as rather grotesque — Cézanne seems to have carried things to caricatural extremes in "Le Déjeuner sur l'Herbe" — were it not the rather ominous tone of the setting and the bitter sarcasm of the treatment.

The catalogue goes into some speculation about Cézanne's sexuality and his relationship to Zola, based on the resemblance between the head of one of the nude female figures in "The Temptation of Saint Anthony" and an early portrait of Zola. This allows the visitor to perceive how a man laden with such a heavy psychic burden and endowed, at the same time, with such an unyielding originality, ultimately managed to turn it all to his advantage, at least in aesthetic terms.

For it is in such terms that the real issues of Cézanne's art should be understood. The range of portraits (of his father, uncle, etc.) done with a palette knife in the 1860s confront one with a paradox. They are in many ways awkward and heavy, but they also represent an innovation for the day. He was already attempting to reinvent painting on his own terms. This also had much to do with his hatred of any other influence or contact.

Yet one surprising drawing of a male nude done at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Aix-en-Provence in 1862 shows that Cézanne was capable of refined delineation and shading, even in the year when he was completing his more amateurish decorative panels in his father's house at the Jas de Bouffans. So the notion that he was still awkwardly groping

The exhibition will be at the Musée d'Orsay in Paris from Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, and the National Gallery of Art in Washington from Jan. 29 to April 30.

French Opera Continued from page 9

Paris theaters. "Thais," which had almost 700 performances at the Paris Opéra between its world premiere in 1894 and its utter disappearance from the house in 1956, returned in a new production at the Opéra Comique. And "Werther" was brought to the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in a production from Nantes, as part of the Festival de France. In addition, earlier this season in other French cities there have been revivals of a couple of real Massenet rarities — "Griseïdis" and "Amadis," the last of which was not first produced until 10 years after the composer's death.

Whether this is a trend or not, it provoked Gérard Conde, a critic for the Paris daily Le Monde and a composer, to produce a re-summing full-page defense of Massenet, not only as a composer, but as a key figure in French opera.

"It will be necessary to recognize it someday, without shame: Massenet's operas form the backbone of the French lyric repertoire." By their number and diversity, he continued, they constitute "an inexhaustible reservoir and an ideal training ground. Contrary to what one might believe, 'Les Troyens,' 'Carmen' or 'Fidelio' would not be sung better or more often if the operas of Massenet were definitively purged from the opera houses, and furthermore his operas 'have a kind of aptitude for serving as the basis of the repertoire, exactly like those of Verdi in Italian opera."

The "Thais" at the Salle Favart, which is probably where this opera should have been produced in the first place rather than at the vast Palais Garnier, made a solid case for the work and for the composer. The story of the fourth-century Alexandrian actress and courtesan who is converted from her worldly ways by the cenobite monk Athanasius, only for him to discover too late that he was motivated by lust rather than divine love, is a tricky one to put on stage today.

Happily, Nicolas Joël took the work at face value in his staging, threading a careful way between the kitschy exoticism that awaits the unwary on one side, and the pitfall of unsuitable stylization on the other. Hubert Monliou's simple rectilinear sets, with the atmospheric lighting of Allan Vincent, aptly conveyed both the aridity and claustrophobia of monastic life in the desert and the sybaritic lightness of the Alexandrian scene.

Catherine Malfitano, taking the title role for the first time, made the transition from hedonist to penitent convincingly enough, and sang with a bright lyric tone that made Thais seem a distant cousin of Manon, which she is. As the all too unwidely Athanasius, Alain Fondary brought a physical presence that almost burst the confines of the stage and a heroic voice in stunning form. Georges Licoian was the sweet-voiced Nicetas, and the smaller roles were well taken.

Massenet's orchestration here is mostly rooted in the darker instrumental voices, and so finely crafted that it can be rewarding just to listen to the orchestra — although the

Opéra's orchestra played with a shade or two less intensity than Lawrence Foster brought to his conducting. The famous "Méditation" interlude, a violin solo better known than any of the opera's airs, was played by Maxime Thalence with such refined tone and phrasing that it rightly stopped the show.

Pierre Constant's staging and Roberto Plate's non-naturalistic setting — a curtain at the back that let light in or not, a few almost symbolic pieces of furniture — showed that "Werther" can respond to a modern scenic approach without any loss of melancholy charm. Neil Rosenheim, in the title part, sang with an easy and fluid lyricism and gave a handsome account of "Pourquoi me réveiller." His admirable colleagues were Anne Salvan (Charlotte), Monique Baudouin (Sophie), Jean-Marie Frémeau (Albert) and the formidable Jules Bastin (Le Bailly), under Marc Soustron's solid musical leadership.

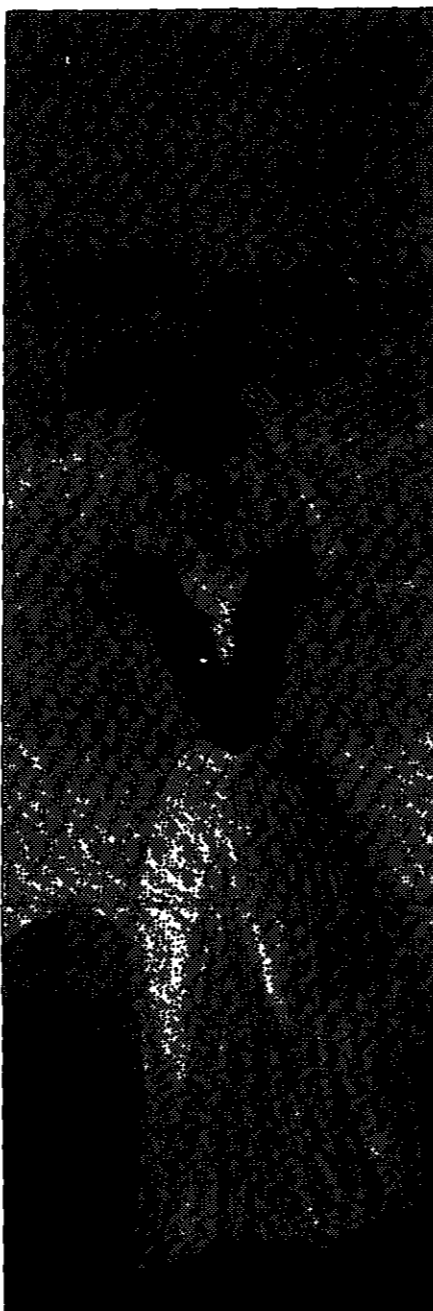
The French repertoire of more recent vintage has also been evident lately. The Marseille Opéra paid homage to a Marseillais composer with a new production, its first of "Don Juan de Mañara" by Henri Tomasi (1901-71). Like "Thais," the title character gives up debauchery for a life of penitence — he is based on an actual person, Miguel Mañara, who lived in 17th-century Seville and whose life may have contributed something to the Don Juan legend.

Unfortunately, the libretto is composed of very little sin and much repentance — the absence of evil makes the good unconvincing. Nor was Charles Rouband's modern-dress staging particularly convincing for an age that believed in miracles. Nonetheless, having the evil Earth Spirit appear in the dress of a mafia hoodlum was a nice touch, and Bernard Arnould's set was a clever extension of the theater's Art Deco interior.

Tomasi was an expert man of musical theater and his 1930s neo-romanticism, including some splendid fanfares to accompany the holy man's heavenly progress, had both charm and vigor. It was expertly conducted by Serge Baudo.

More recent still, Charles Chaynes's "Blood Wedding" given its world premiere in March by the Montpellier Opéra, also came to the Champs-Élysées in the festival program. Chaynes has excised the scenes of symbolic poetry and retained the bare bones of the action, and in turn his score — in which percussion and amplified guitar and harpichord predominate — reflects the bitterness of the story and the aridity of the Andalusian country. There was not a great deal of grateful for voices, and most of that fell to Carole Farley as the bride and Hélène Jossaud as the mother, in two powerful performances.

There is some irony that the "Thais" is the last scheduled production at the Opéra Comique — which is after all the historic home of much of this kind of repertoire. It does not fit into the forthcoming Opéra Bastille's program (nor, so far, does Massenet), and so will once again be entering a limbo the nature of which is not yet clear.



Panel from "The Four Seasons": "Autumn," circa 1860-62.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA: ●Kunsthans (tel: 587.96.63). — To June 12: The Age of the Bourgeoisie and the Spirit of Conflict illustrates Viennese culture 1815-1848 — the arts, design and social order of the period.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS: ●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45). — To June 5: Art from black Africa from private collections in Belgium. 300 objects ranging in date from the 14th century to the present day.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN: ●Royal Museum of Fine Arts, (tel: 91.21.26). — To Sept. 27: The Age of Christian IV, the centerpiece exhibition of this summer's commemoration to one of Denmark's most popular monarchs, Christian IV (1577-1648), presents sculpture and painting of the 17th century.

ENGLAND

LONDON: ●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). — To July 7: Art or Nature — 20th Century French Photography. 350 images display the main aesthetic currents of the art in France and the work of masters Atget, Cartier-Bresson, Keriez, Larigue and Brassai. — British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). — To May 30: Süleyman the Magnificent: treasures of the Sultan who ruled the Ottoman empire, 1520-66. Includes pottery, kalfans, jeweled armor, early maps and books. ●National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). — To Aug. 7: Eduardo Paolozzi: portrait collages dating from the 1950s to the present by the British sculptor.

●Photographers' Gallery (tel: 831.17.72).

— To June 4: The Hungarian Connection: includes works by internationally known photographers Mobyly Nagy, Brassai, Keriez and compatriots. ●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). — To June 12: More than 50 Old Master paintings from the collection of Baron Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza: the highlight is a group of 11 Renaissance portraits of the Italian, Flemish and German schools.

●Kunsthans (tel: 587.96.63).

— To Aug. 7: The Academy's annual Summer Exhibition, the 220th edition of the arts fair said to be the largest in the world open to both amateur and professionals. ●National Maritime Museum (tel: 858.44.22). — To Sept. 4: The 4th century of the defeat of the Spanish Armada is commemorated in this show of art and artifacts including paintings, sculpture, tapestries, jewelry, charts, guns and armor. ●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71). — To June 26: The Art of the New Yorker: illustrations and cartoons by such artists as Thurber, Steinberg, Booth, and Koren from the magazine's past 60 years.

OXFORD:

●Ashmolean Museum, (tel: 27.80.00). — To June 12: Lucian Freud: Works on Paper, includes 33 prints and 50 drawings of the oldest of which date from the 1940s.

FRANCE

LYON: ●Musée des Beaux Arts (tel: 78.28.07.66). — To July 17: Triumph and Death of Heroes, a survey of the development of historical painting "from Rubens to Manet." On view are over 100 paintings and 50 graphic works, centering on the period 1650 to 1850. ●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). — To June 5: Over 100 drawings and gouaches and 46 paintings by Marc Chagall from the collection

of 464 works recently acquired by French national museums.

— To Aug. 28: A show organized by the Museum of Modern Art in New York of 42 relief paintings by American artist Frank Stella done since 1970. ●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10). — To Aug. 1: More than 300 works showing the Japanese influence in modern Western art. Includes works by Rodin, Lalique, Wood, Poirer and Japanese art collected by western artists. ●Musée des Arts de la mode (tel: 42.60.32.14). — To Sept. 11: More than 250 examples of theater and formal costume from the Tirelli collection in Florence: formal dress dating back to the 18th century. 1930s designer fashion, theater and opera costumes. ●Musée d'Art Moderne de la ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). — To May 29: Art, photographs and documents from the Surrealist review Minotaure founded in Paris in 1933 and contributed to by André Masson, Picasso, Dalí, Magritte, Man Ray. ●Musée-galerie de la Seita (45.55.91.50). — To June 4: The Surrealist work of the Austrian artist Alfred Kubin (1877-1959) is on view in nearly 140 drawings loaned by the national collection in Linz, Austria. ●Palais de Tokyo (tel: 47.23.36.53). — To June 27: A touring Yousuf Karsh retrospective organized by the International Center of Photography in New York includes 150 portraits of celebrities of the past 50 years plus recent works. ●Pavillon des Arts (tel: 42.33.82.50). — To July 17: Mongol Artifacts From India: 150 objects including, ornamental and ritual objects, objects of use and weapons.

●Kunstverein (tel: 21.70.21).

— To May 29: Artists to End Hunger: A touring exhibition of works by some 50 international artists the proceeds of which will support food relief to Africa. ●Römisch-Germanisches-Museum (tel: 221.44.32). — To Aug. 28: Glass of the Caesars: 150 masterpieces of Roman glasswork, with many works loaned by the British Museum, the Corning Museum of Glass in New York and other museums. ●Museum Ludwig (tel: 2.21.23.79). — To June 19: Picasso Works From the World War II Era — including paintings, drawings, sculptures and prints.

HAMBURG:

●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 248.25.26.01). — To May 29: Fifty drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger loaned by the Royal Library at Windsor Castle record Holbein's tenure as court painter to Henry VIII of England. ●MUNICH: ●Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). — To May 29: Modern Italian Art & Its Dialogue With Germany. Italian artists of the 20th century and their German contemporaries compared in 150 works. ●Regensburg: ●Städtische Galerie (tel: 306.34.40). — To July 10: Commemorating the 450th year of the death of Albrecht Dürder is an exhibition of nearly 200 drawings, etchings and gouaches by the artist and works by his contemporaries. ●STUTTGART: ●Staatgalerie (tel: 212.50.50). — To June 19: The late work of Fernand Léger, a show from the

Whitechapel Gallery in London, includes 100 paintings and drawings done between the years 1930 and 1955.

BERLIN:

●Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). — To June 12: A retrospective of the painting of Lucian Freud seen most recently at the Hayward Gallery, London, includes over 80 works. ●COLOGNE: ●Kunstverein (tel: 21.70.21). — To May 29: Artists to End Hunger: A touring exhibition of works by some 50 international artists the proceeds of which will support food relief to Africa. ●Römisch-Germanisches-Museum (tel: 221.44.32). — To Aug. 28: Glass of the Caesars: 150 masterpieces of Roman glasswork, with many works loaned by the British Museum, the Corning Museum of Glass in New York and other museums. ●Museum Ludwig (tel: 2.21.23.79). — To June 19: Picasso Works From the World War II Era — including paintings, drawings, sculptures and prints.

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ist, loaned by 30 international collections and museums.

●Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80).

— To Nov. 6: An exhibition devoted to the Phoenician civilization with over 1200 exhibits — glass, ivory, gold and silver objects, sarcophagi and funerary masks — recovered from Phoenician sites throughout the Mediterranean.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM: ●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21). — To July 31: 150 examples of Indonesian bronze art of the 7th to 14th centuries including miniature statues, Buddhist and Hindu ritual objects. ●Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81). — To June 5: An exhibition of 60 watercolors and drawings by Anton Mauve in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the painter's death. ●THE HAGUE: ●Gemeentemuseum (tel: 51.41.81). — To May 29: The largest-ever Piet Mondrian retrospective with 170 works from the museum's collection and 60 works from the largest private Mondrian collection. On view concurrently is a show of The Hague School paintings, a number of which recently restored,

MILAN:

●Studio Marconi (22.55.43). — To June 15: Art by a dozen artists currently at work in the Soviet Union. ●TURIN: ●Palazzina della Promotrice. — To July 2: The exhibition originally seen in Paris in honor of the centenary of Le Corbusier: 1000 exhibits, including original drawings and sketches, models, sculptures, paintings and photographs.

VENICE:

●Fondazione Cini (tel: 52.899.00). — To July 10: The 4th centenary of the death of Paolo Veronese (1528-1588) is commemorated in an exhibition of more than 70 drawings and paintings by the artist.

with works by Anton Mauve, Jacob Maris and Van Gogh.

COROT," works on loan from the Art Museum in Sao Paulo, Brazil, includes 50 Old Master paintings.

SPAIN

BARCELONA: ●Musée Picasso (tel: 319.63.10). — To July 14: Les Desmoiselles d'Avignon, along with Picasso's preliminary works and works by contemporaries, organized with the Picasso Museum in Paris and Museum of Modern Art in New York. ●Saló del Tinell. — To July 10: Tàpies: the Eighties. Fifty paintings of the 1980s by the Catalan artist Antoni Tàpies. ●MADRID: ●Centro de Arte Reina Sophia (tel: 467.50.62). — To July 31: The most complete showing ever of Francisco de Zurbarán's work: 122 paintings, including nearly 50 from Spanish collections not included in the recent Paris and New York shows.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE: ●Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). — To June 5: Albert Marquet (1875-1947): a retrospective of over 200 works by the French painter includes travel sketches, drawings and ceramic works. ●MARTIGNY: ●Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). — To June 26: "From Raphael to

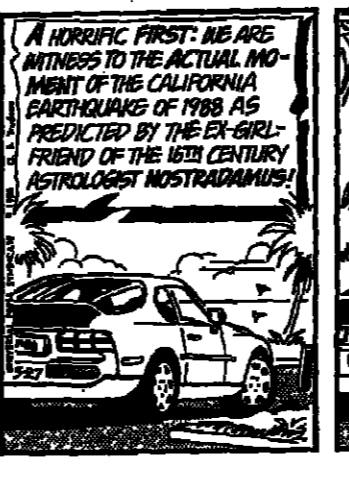
NEW YORK:

●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). — To Jan. 8, 1989: The Berggruen Collection, 91 paintings and watercolors by Paul Klee which span the artist's entire career. — To June 5: Paintings by 17th century Dutch and Flemish masters, from the Hermitage museum in Leningrad. ●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). — To June 5: A Paul Cézanne Treasure: The Basel Sketchbooks, covers the period 1858 to 1900.

WASHINGTON, D.C.:

●National Gallery, (tel: 737.42.15). — To July 31: The Art of Paul Gauguin, the first major Gauguin retrospective in nearly 30 years, with 230 examples of the artist's painting, sculpture, ceramic and graphic work. — To Sept. 5: Sweden: A Royal Treasury 1550-1700, displays 100 objects — crowns and scepters, costumes, armor, jewelry — on loan from Swedish royal collections. — To June 12: The Figure in Early Greek Art: 67 works including sculptures, bronzes and earthenware from Greek national collections.

DOONESBURY



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Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Close

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and others.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies including General Electric, Ford, and others.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies including American Airlines, Boeing, and others.

Table of stock prices for various companies including UDC, UNIC, and others.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE High Low Close

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

May 26

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Livestock including Cattle and Hogs.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Currencies including Gold, Silver, and Platinum.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Metals including Aluminum, Copper, and Lead.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Oil including Crude Oil and Heating Oil.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Bonds including Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Commodities including Coffee, Cocoa, and Rubber.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Options including S&P 100 Index Options.

Table of International Futures prices for Food including Coffee, Cocoa, and Sugar.

Open High Low Close Chg.

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Industrial Output In Japan Down for First Time in Year

TOKYO — Booming Japan may be heading for slower economic growth with industrial production declining in April for the first time in nearly a year, economists said Thursday.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported a seasonally adjusted 0.9 percent decline in output at its factories, the first drop since a 1.7 percent fall in May 1967.

But it was up an unadjusted 11 percent from a year earlier, the department said.

Trade officials had previously reported declines in August and November last year. But they were revised upward when all data were reviewed in March, a ministry official said.

The ministry said that industrial production is likely to fall a seasonally adjusted 0.7 percent in May from the previous month but to rise 1.4 percent in June.

The decline in April industrial production was ascribed mainly to a sharp fall in output in the chemical industry because of regular maintenance of production plants.

Output from the metal and transportation industries also declined, the department said.

Although the economy should remain basically robust, factories are reaching maximum output and do not have much room to further churn out goods, said David Pike, an economist for UBS Phillips & Drew International.

"Manufacturers cannot increase production without increasing capacity," he said. "The output varies among industries but as a whole production is at very high level."

This puts a limit on the rate of Japan's economic growth, Mr. Pike said.

A decline in chemical output helped inhibit growth in overall production in April, said Kazutoshi Habamura, an economist at Nikko Research Center. Ethylene plants had temporarily halted output for scheduled maintenance, he added.

Although Asian demand for ethylene, used for producing storage bags and other plastic goods, is extremely strong, the plants need to carry out routine maintenance for safety reasons, oil industry sources said.

Norway May Sell Stakes In North Sea Oil Fields

OSLO — Norway, Western Europe's biggest oil producer after Britain, is considering selling major government stakes in its North Sea oil fields to international companies, government officials said Thursday.

The uncertain outlook for world crude prices and a growing recognition of foreign interest in developments on Norway's continental shelf has prompted the move, Oil Ministry officials said.

No decisions had been made but that large oil and gas fields such as Troll, Sleipner, Gullfaks, Oseberg and Snorre would be considered.

"There has been increased interest in Norway's continental shelf," one official said. "There are many people in the ministry who feel it is time Norway looked more to the outside world."

With several fields due to come on stream in the next few years, Norway is predicted to overtake Britain as Western Europe's biggest crude producer by 1993, Norway is now pumping oil at record levels of more than one million barrels a day.

Norway's minority Labor government has kept up a long tradition of large government holdings in oil fields, managed for successive administrations by the state oil concern Statoil.

But weaker oil prices in the past two years have hurt the economy, which takes more than one-third of total export earnings from oil and gas, and have caused some nervousness in government circles over investments in new fields.

New York Utility Agrees To Abandon Atom Plant

ALBANY, N.Y. — A utility tentatively agreed on Thursday to give up the \$5.3 billion Shoreham nuclear plant for \$1 and let the state dismantle it.

It would be the first time a completed U.S. atomic plant was abandoned before it opened.

Under the agreement, the utility, Long Island Lighting Co., would pay the more than \$400 million to decommission the plant on Long Island, 55 miles (90 kilometers) east of Manhattan, but would be guaranteed 5 percent rate increases in each of the next three years.

"We have gotten everything we wanted," Governor Mario M. Cuomo said Thursday. The agreement would allow Lico to continue to operate as a privately owned utility. The state had threatened a takeover of the company.

The deal would end years of attempts by environmentalists and others to close Shoreham, on Long Island's North Shore. The plant, conceived in 1965, was completed in 1984, 10 years late and more than 80 times over budget. It never has opened because of the refusal of state and local officials to approve an emergency evacuation plan.

Paris Commodities

May 26

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods including Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Table of Paris Commodities prices for Metals including Gold, Silver, and Platinum.

Table of Paris Commodities prices for Oil including Crude Oil and Heating Oil.

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London Metals

May 26

Table of London Metals prices for various metals including Aluminum, Copper, and Lead.

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Dividends

May 26

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Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'FU' and 'The Torto'.

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WALL STREET WATCH

Utilities and Industrials: The Tortoise and the Hare

By MATTHEW L. WALD New York Times Service NEW YORK — Common stockholders have generally received higher returns from electric and telephone utilities over the last 16 years than from unregulated industrial corporations, a study by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners has found.

The group, a Washington-based association of state regulators, added up the cash dividends plus capital gains from 1972 through 1987 for 103 leading electric and telephone utilities. It compared those returns with the figures for the Standard & Poor's index of 408 industrial companies and Value Line's industrial composite index, which covers more than 900 companies. More than 70 percent of the utility stocks did better than the averages for the industrial companies, the study found.

"The stockholders are getting a better deal than the regulators realize," said the main author of the report, Michael Foley, the commission's director of financial analysis. "And in light of the new tax law," he added, "the stockholders are going to be getting a better deal than perhaps even they realize."

AT PRUDENTIAL-BACHE Securities, Barry M. Abramson agreed that the results had varied over the period of the association's study. But the utilities are "generally always profitable," the analyst said, in contrast to most basic American industries, which have suffered in periods of recession.

At the top of the utility regulatory group's list was Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, with a rate of return of 23.44 percent. Other leaders included Tucson Electric Power Co. at 21.35 percent, Southern California Edison Co. at 18.39 percent, and Potomac Electric Power Co. at 18.12 percent.

Of the 10 lowest-ranking companies, seven had severe problems involving nuclear power plants. At the bottom was General Public Utilities Corp., which owns the Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with a 4.61 percent return.

For utility regulators, the message is that "rates of return currently being requested by utilities in pending rate cases may be excessive," the report said. It added that "regulators may wish to consider possible reductions of both existing and pending rates of return in light of these facts."

For investors, the message may be that utilities are good investments. Mr. Hyman of Merrill Lynch likes Northern States Power Co., based in Minneapolis, and Duke Power Co., which operates in the Carolinas.

Income from utility stocks is more concentrated in dividends and less in capital gains. "The time when utilities actually did beat the industrials was a period in the mid-1980s, when interest rates started moving down," said Leonard S. Hyman, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co. By that firm's calculation, the utilities had a negative rate of return in 1966-75 and ran behind the industrials in 1976-1980 and again last year.

After 20 Years, Chrysler Says Yes to Air Bags

By John Holusha New York Times Service

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp.'s decision to install air bags as standard equipment on several of its car lines this year and extend them to all its domestically made cars by 1990 signals the end of a nearly 20-year battle, according to auto industry executives and safety advocates.

Until Chrysler's announcement last week, air bags, which inflate rapidly to protect motorists in crashes, had been available as standard equipment on only some high-priced European cars, and as options on only a few American models.

The Big Three U.S. auto companies had long resisted installing the devices, arguing that the technology was unproven and the expense too great.

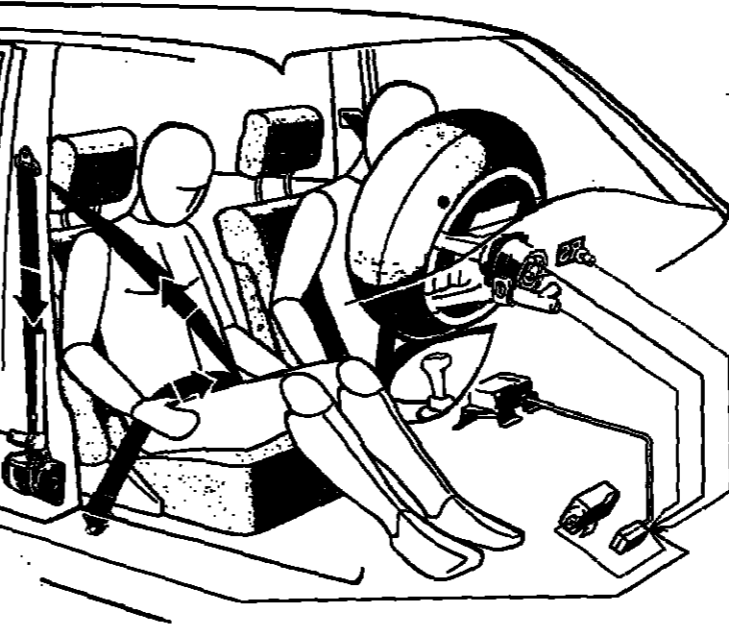
But Chrysler, the smallest of Detroit's Big Three auto companies, decided to put air bags on six models for the remainder of the 1988 model year, with no change in price. Among the reasons: federal regulations calling for additional passive restraints that require no action by passengers, like buckling a belt, and Chrysler's own surveys, which showed that customers prefer air bags to passive seat belts that automatically wrap around a person as he enters a car.

The six models include the Chrysler LeBaron coupe and convertible, the Dodge Daytona, and the older, rear-wheel-drive Chrysler Fifth Avenue, Dodge Diplomat and Plymouth Grand Fury.

U.S. experts said it was too early to tell whether air bags would ultimately emerge as the dominant form of restraint over passive seat belts. But the Chrysler move makes it likely that General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and manufacturers of some popular imported cars also will offer air bags as standard equipment, consumer advocates and insurance industry officials say.

Although GM and Ford declined to comment on that speculation, some executives at the two companies said privately that air-bag installations would increase.

"We have declared victory; this is a remarkable turnaround," said Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate who has been urging the use of air bags since the first federal regulations were proposed in 1969.



A folded air bag and gas generator are mounted in the steering wheel.

Insurance industry officials also hailed Chrysler's step as a major advance. "The Chrysler development is significant because it puts air bags in family-priced cars," said John Cook, a senior vice president at the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. F. Peter Libassi, a senior vice president of Travelers Insurance Co., estimated that widespread use of air bags and seat belts could save 10,000 lives a year.

Ford has made air bags an \$815 option on its Tempo and Mercury Topaz compact cars since 1985 and has sold about 26,000 so far, many of them to the federal government and corporate fleets.

Ford is expected to announce that its 1989 Lincoln Continental will have air bags as standard equipment on both the driver's and passenger's sides, which

See BAGS, Page 17

Market Greet Icahn Bid for Texaco Warily

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Wall Street reacted skeptically Thursday to Carl C. Icahn's offer to buy Texaco Inc., pushing the oil giant's stock higher but not as high as Mr. Icahn's \$60-a-share bid, which values the company at about \$14.6 billion.

The stock rose \$3.125 to close at \$50 on the New York Stock Exchange, one day after Mr. Icahn, Texaco's largest investor, disclosed the cash offer. Texaco called the proposal a "bear hug" pressure play.

Mr. Icahn, who bought Trans World Airlines and has chased other big companies such as USX Corp., publicized the offer shortly after Texaco's management scrapped talks with him over how to restructure following its emergence from bankruptcy court reorganization in April.

Texaco's stock had been falling steadily since Texaco and Mr. Icahn began negotiating.

Mr. Icahn has amassed a 14.8 percent stake in the third largest U.S. oil company and has been seeking the most profitable way to exploit that holding. He has said Texaco would be worth more broken up and sold. Securities analysts

have estimated the company would be worth \$60 to \$80 a share if broken up.

Mr. Icahn threatened a stockholder proxy fight to install five allies on the Texaco board. The company responded by suing him for alleged securities fraud.

They began peace talks about three weeks ago, but Texaco's president, James W. Kinner, said the company terminated the discussions Wednesday.

"Texaco will not be bullied or cajoled into recommending to its shareholders a transaction that is not in their best interest or the best interest of the company," Mr. Kinner said. "We will aggressively pursue our previously announced restructuring program, which we fully expect will provide significant additional short-term benefits for Texaco shareholders while strengthening the company."

Texaco, saying it did not believe Mr. Icahn could raise the financing necessary for the transaction, said its board would meet concerning the offer on Friday.

Daniel H. Burch, a spokesman for Mr. Icahn, said Texaco had made a "totally inaccurate characterization of the negotiations."

"He at all times sought a restructuring that would treat all stockholders equally," Mr. Burch said. "We've now proposed a \$60 cash merger that does treat all shareholders equally."

The company has about 243 million shares outstanding. Of those Mr. Icahn owns about 36 million, for which he paid an average of \$34 each, or about \$1.22 billion total.

Mr. Icahn said in his letter to Texaco that he would drop the proxy contest if management would allow other stockholders to consider the offer. He gave the management until Friday to think it over.

He said later Thursday that he probably would not make a hostile bid for the company, adding that the Friday deadline could be extended.

He provided few other details but said part of his financing plan would include the sale of Texaco Canada Inc. and Caltex, two of the company's most prized assets.

EC, Alleging Dumping, Sets Tariffs on Japanese Printers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BRUSSELS — The European Community imposed special import duties of up to 33.4 percent Thursday on Japanese computer printers, contending they are being dumped at unfairly low prices on EC markets.

The European Commission, the community's executive arm, said in a statement that a year-long investigation had shown that 15 Japanese companies, among them some of the biggest names in the electronics industry, had sold printers in Europe at cheaper prices than they did at home or at prices below the cost of production.

"There was manifestly damage to community producers," a spokeswoman for the commission said. The statement said that the EC's

executive body was taking into account the importance of computer printers as an integral part of Europe's information technology industry.

The EC, concerned by Japan's enormous trade surplus and the difficulties European exporters face in penetrating Japanese markets, has vigorously reacted to alleged cases of dumping, especially in the electronics industry.

The commission's statement said that Japanese exports of computer printers to the EC were worth about \$1.3 billion in 1987. From 1983 to 1986, the number of Japanese printers sold in the EC each year quadrupled, to more than 1.5 million units, and Japan's share of the market climbed to 73 percent from 49 percent.

The Japanese reduced their prices by between 5 and 20 percent, the commission added.

At the same time, sales of EC-made printers in Japan dropped from 1,040 machines to zero.

The commission said that efforts to compete with unfairly low Japanese prices had prevented European manufacturers from making the necessary investment in research and development and had denied them the economies of scale needed to maintain their competitive position.

The commission's investigation follows a complaint in March 1987 by the four remaining EC producers: Honeywell Information Systems SpA of Italy, Mannesmann Tally of West Germany, Ing. C. Olivetti & Co. SpA of Italy and Philips Kommunikations Industrie AG of West Germany.

The panel found that the margin of "dumping," or charging prices below cost, varied from 4.8 percent to 86 percent. But it decided to impose a maximum special import duty of 33.4 percent on the companies that it said were the seven worst offenders: Brother Industries Ltd., Citizen Watch Co., Fujitsu Ltd., NEC Corp., Seiko Epson Corp., Seikosha Co. and Tokyo Juki Industrial Co.

These are the other Japanese companies involved and the level of special import duties their printers face:

- Alps Electric Co. Ltd., 7.4 percent; Copal Co. Ltd., 18.6 percent; Japan Business Computer Co. Ltd., 22.4 percent; Nakajima Ltd., 12.3 percent; Oki Electric Industry Co. Ltd., 9.2 percent; Shinwa Digital Industry Co. Ltd., 10.5 percent;

Star Micronics Co. Ltd., 13.6 percent; and Tokyo Electric Co. Ltd., 4.8 percent.

In March, the commission imposed duties against five Japanese typewriter companies. (AFP, Reuters)

U.S. Says Japan Is Stalling. Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said Thursday that Japan has tried to delay the formation of an international panel to rule on a U.S. complaint about Tokyo's quotas on beef and citrus imports. Reuters reported from Washington.

Mr. Yeutter said the United States would ask the director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on June 15 to intervene and appoint a panel if Japan does not act.

France Reduces Rates, Cites Faith in Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — France cut key interest rates by a quarter of a percentage point on Thursday, a move that Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said was a signal of confidence in the country's economy and the stability of the franc.

The rate cuts by the Bank of France, the nation's central bank, came before the June elections for the National Assembly. The Socialist Party, which retained the presidency in an election earlier this month, is hoping to capture a majority in the National Assembly.

Mr. Bérégovoy, who took office after President François Mitterrand was re-elected on May 8, said, "I have agreed with the monetary authorities that a sign of confidence in our country should be given to public opinion and financial operators."

"Everybody recognizes that cutting interest rates is today the best method of revitalizing our economy," he said.

Mr. Bérégovoy had suggested that rate cuts were coming in a television interview late Tuesday. The Bank of France cut its money market intervention rate, the interest rate it demands when advancing medium-term funds to money markets, to 7 percent from 7.25 percent. It cut its seven-day repurchase rate to 7.5 percent from 7.75 percent.

The rates, which the central bank uses as lower and upper indicators

for money market rates, had remained unchanged since being cut by a quarter point on Jan. 25.

Despite the rate cut, the central bank raised bank reserve requirements to counter inflationary effects of the reduced interest costs.

The central bank raised the reserve rate on savings account deposits to 2.5 percent from 1 percent and the rate on time deposits and monetary securities to 2.5 percent from 2 percent.

Commercial banks must keep a minimum amount of their deposits on account with the Bank of France, which uses these reserves to control the money supply.

Mr. Bérégovoy also said the government would announce relaxed exchange controls early next week.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Bérégovoy flew to Bonn to inform his West German counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg, of the actions. West Germany "considered it an excellent initiative," Mr. Bérégovoy said, but does not plan to match the rate cuts.

The moves had little effect on the franc, which has climbed against the Deutsche mark since the presidential election. In Paris, the mark weakened to 3.3748 francs from 3.3759 on Wednesday, while the dollar rose to 5.7655 francs from 5.7480.

Bonds rose, but stocks edged only slightly higher, with the CAC index up 5 points to 323. Dealers said the market had anticipated the rate cuts. (Reuters, AFP, UPI)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Cross Rates and Forward Rates, listing various currencies and their exchange rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing various dollar values for different currencies and commodities.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Key Money Rates

Table listing key money rates for different currencies.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various Asian countries.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing U.S. money market funds and their performance.

United to Lease Boeing Jets For at Least \$1.3 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CHICAGO — United Airlines said Thursday it had agreed to lease 30 Boeing 757-200 twin-engine airliners and to take options for 30 more, giving Boeing Co. of Seattle its third multibillion-dollar deal in less than two weeks.

A United spokesman said it had not been determined whether the second 30 planes would be bought or leased. United's firm order for 30 jets is valued at more than \$1.3 billion, Boeing said.

Deliveries are to be over a three-year period beginning in 1989. Each of the planes will accommodate 192 passengers in two sections.

United has chosen United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney unit to supply the engines. United Technologies said the order could be worth nearly \$650 million.

On Wednesday, American Airlines announced it was ordering 30 757s worth more than \$2 billion and taking options on an addition-

al 50. On May 16, International Lease Finance Corp. ordered 100 Boeing planes and took options on 20 more, a deal valued at more than \$4 billion, a Boeing record for a single order.

American chose Rolls-Royce engines, a reported \$1.86 billion worth. International Lease ordered a reported \$372.7 million worth of Rolls-Royce engines and \$930 million worth of engines from two rival companies, Pratt & Whitney and General Electric.

United's announcement came at a Chicago meeting at which shareholders approved a change in the name of the parent company from Allegis Corp. to UAL Corp. Until last year it had been UAL Inc.

The company adopted the name Allegis in February 1987 as part of an ill-fated effort to structure itself as a travel and hotel conglomerate.

The ensuing stockholder uproar forced the resignation of the chairman, Richard N. Ferris. (AP, Reuters)

Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations.



WHAT MAKES TDB EXCEPTIONAL? OUR GLOBAL RESOURCES, FOR EXAMPLE

If you know banking, you probably know that TDB is one of the largest banks in Switzerland. What you may not know, however, is that we provide our services - from private banking to foreign exchange - on a worldwide scale.

Through our global link with American Express Bank Ltd. and its 103 offices in 42 countries, we offer the advantages of one of the world's largest networks. What's more, we give you access to the unique investment opportunities provided by the American Express family of companies - world leaders in the financial services field.

TDB did not achieve its present position overnight. The bank was founded in Geneva over a quarter-century ago, and has grown rapidly ever since. While growth remains one of our objectives, it is a

point of principle with us to maintain a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity - sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

Finally, while we stay abreast of change, we never neglect the basics. These include our traditional discreet, personal service, closely adapted to individual needs and goals.

TDB: an exceptional bank for the man with exceptional goals. Visit us on your next trip to Switzerland. Or telephone: in Geneva, 022/37 21 11; in Zurich, 01/201 15 19; in Lugano, 091/20 28 82; in Chiasso, 091/41 22 22.

TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is an affiliate of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$117 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$5.7 billion. TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK An American Express company Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98 rue du Rhône.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Reed to Sell Off Paper Operations

LONDON — Reed International PLC, a London-based publishing and paper conglomerate, said Thursday it was negotiating to sell its paper-making operations and concentrate on publishing. Reed, which owns Calmors Publishing Co. and IPC Magazines Ltd., said it was negotiating the sale of its newspaper operation in the province of Quebec to another firm. The Quebec mill produces more than 400,000 metric tons of newsprint a year and is a major producer of paperboard. The North American group, which has 2,300 employees, had pretax profit for the year to March 31, 1987, of £24.4 million on revenue of £179 million. Reed gave no further details on either transaction. Angela Bowers, a publishing analyst with Warburg Securities, a London stockbrokerage, said, "The sort of figure we'd expect to see for the sale of these assets is between £700 million and £750 million, representing all of Reed's existing paper and packaging operations."

Berlin Bourse Scrutinizes Trading in Springer Stock

BONN — West German stock exchange authorities are investigating possible insider trading in the shares of the publishing house Axel Springer AG, a spokesman for the West Berlin bourse said Thursday. West Germany has no insider trading laws, and public inquiries are rare. The nation leaves it up to individual companies to decide whether any disciplinary steps should be taken against offenders, and bourse officials say that self-regulation assures maximum protection for investors. West Germany's eight bourses have voluntary insider trading rules, but nearly 100 of the more than 400 quoted domestic companies refuse to obey them. The bourse spokesman said that suspicions were aroused by heavy trading in Springer shares just before April 20, when the brothers Franz and Frieder Burda said they had sold their 26 percent stake in the company to the heirs of Axel Springer, the founder. The Burdas' decision to sell out to the Springers, who had held around 25 percent, ended a yearlong battle for control of one of Europe's largest media groups. But another Burda brother, Hubert, is legally contesting the sale, claiming that he had first refusal on his brothers' stake. Springer's statutes say that shareholders must inform the company when they intend to buy or sell their shares, so that theoretically the identities of all shareholders are known to the company. The financial daily Handelsblatt noted that between April 12 and 20, the price of Springer shares dropped to 574 Deutsche marks (\$337) from 645 DM. The inquiry is being conducted by the West Berlin bourse because the Springer stock offering was launched there, the bourse spokesman said. A Springer spokesman said that the insider trading investigation panel had not yet requested any information.

Rowntree Rejects £2.3 Billion Suchard Bid

LONDON — Rowntree PLC, the British candy maker, rejected on Thursday a formal £2.3 billion (\$4.3 billion) bid by the Swiss chocolate maker Jacobs Suchard AG. "It is the board's unanimous view that the Suchard offer fails to reflect the true value of Rowntree," a Rowntree spokeswoman said. Suchard's bid Thursday of 950 pence a share betters a previous bid by Nestlé SA of Switzerland, which on April 26 offered 890 pence a share, or £2.1 billion, for Rowntree. "The next move is up to Nestlé," said John Baxter, a food industry analyst at the brokerage Kleinwort Benson. "I'm looking for a counter-bid of around £10 per share." The British trade and industry secretary, Lord Young, cleared the way on Wednesday for a takeover battle when he decided against referring Nestlé's bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Rowntree, which makes such brands as Kit Kat bars and Smarties candies, also has rejected Nestlé's bid. Suchard has built up a 29.9 percent stake in Rowntree, the maximum it can hold under British law before having to make a formal bid. Nestlé has amassed 16.1 percent of the company. Most analysts say they believe that its greater financial power would give it a better chance of winning Rowntree, although at a higher price. As Suchard was making its bid on Thursday, Rowntree forecast that its profit would rise this year by 20 percent, to £135 million from £112.1 million in 1987. A Swiss banking source in London said he expected the final bidding between Nestlé and Suchard to reach 1,250 pence a share, compared with Rowntree's mid-afternoon price on the London Stock Exchange of 1,030 pence, up 30 pence for the day. On April 12, before Suchard launched its raid on Rowntree, the stock was trading at 477 pence. Meanwhile, General Cinema Corp. said in a filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that it could use up to \$1 billion to buy shares in Cadbury-Schwepps PLC, another British candy maker. General Cinema said it held 18.4 percent of Cadbury's 593.8 million ordinary shares. In afternoon trading on the London Stock Exchange, the shares were up 7 pence at 380, having touched a high of 390 pence after the announcement.

DG Bank's Group Net Profit Dropped 15% in Fiscal Year

FRANKFURT — DG Bank said Thursday that group net profit for the latest financial year fell 15 percent, to 138.6 million Deutsche marks (\$81.53 million) from 163.2 million DM a year earlier. DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank said that the balance sheet total as of March 31 was 127.4 billion DM, up from 112 billion DM. The bank also reported that group operating profit rose 3 percent in the first four months of 1988, compared with four-twelfths of all of 1987. The management board chairman, Helmut Guthardt, said at the annual news conference that DG Bank planned to buy 75 percent of Volksfürsorge Deutsche Lebensversicherung AG, an insurance unit of the West German trade union holding firm, Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft für Gemeinwirtschaft AG. Mr. Guthardt said that several points needed to be resolved in negotiations. The purchase price was less in dispute than certain organizational questions, he said, but did not elaborate. He said the rise in operating earnings was unlikely to be sustained during the full year because of continued pressure on interest margins and increasing competition in commission-related sectors. Commerzbank AG, West Germany's third largest bank, reported Wednesday that group operating profit rose sharply in the first four months of 1988. The bank provided no details.

Key Investor Assails Spanish Bank Merger

MADRID — A key shareholder in Banco Central SA said Thursday that a plan by Central and Banco Español de Crédito to form a joint holding company to merge their banking operations was unacceptable. "The plan is not acceptable and it is not viable," said Romualdo García Ambrosio, secretary-general of Cartera Central, which holds 13.1 percent of Banco Central and is the bank's largest single shareholder. The two banks announced a merger plan last week intended to create Spain's largest commercial bank and its biggest industrial holding company, with interests in nearly every sector of the economy. They said they would create a joint holding company that would control a 15 percent stake in each bank. The holding company would in effect run the two banks until they were merged. "I do not see how the Bank of Spain could accept this," Mr. García Ambrosio said. "The arrangement would violate Spanish company law because each bank would effectively be owning 15 percent of itself." Cartera is jointly owned by the Spanish building group Construcciones y Contratas SA and by Tomás Hostench SA, a Barcelona-based investment group in which the Kuwait Investment Office holds a 45 percent stake. The Spanish government has sought to promote combinations to make the industry more competitive by 1992, the European Community deadline for freeing capital movements across national borders. "We are in favor of a merger between the two banks, but from what we know of the plans, we think they need to be improved enormously so that the merger can be brought to a successful conclusion," Mr. García Ambrosio said. He said Cartera had not received any information from Banco Central relating to the merger plan even though it is represented on Central's board.

Domestic Demand Buoy Profit at Japan Trading Houses

TOKYO — Japan's five biggest trading companies shrugged off lackluster exports linked to the strong yen to report healthy profit gains Thursday for the year ended March 31. Net profit at Mitsu & Co., Japan's leading general trading firm, jumped 33.6 percent to 12.83 billion yen (103 million) in a result that the firm largely attributed to expansion in the nation's domestic economy. Sales in fiscal 1987-88 advanced 11.9 percent, to 14.13 trillion yen. Japan's trading companies tend to have vast revenue because they handle international commerce for other companies. Mitsu's exports fell 1.9 percent in 1987-88 to 2.5 trillion yen, while imports rose 4.4 percent to 2.33 trillion. Offshore trading business rose 41.5 percent from a year earlier to 3.21 trillion yen, while domestic sales grew by 9.1 percent to 6.1 trillion. All five companies said they benefited from low interest rates and a 10.82 billion yen while sales increased 4.7 percent to 14.92 trillion yen. Trading between foreign countries also helped boost results of several firms. C. Itoh & Co., reporting a 19.8 percent gain in net earnings, attributed the result to growth in domestic sales and imports. Profit at the Osaka-based trading house rose to

Honda's Group Net Earnings Rise

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. reported Thursday that its group net profit rose to 56.68 billion yen (\$455.5 million) in the six months ending March 31 from the previous half because of favorable domestic auto sales, cost-cutting and currency profits. The result compared with a net profit of 50.83 billion yen in the seven-month period ended Sept. 30, 1987. Honda made a seven-month comparison because it recently changed the end of its financial reporting year from Feb. 28 to March 31. Sales fell to 1.58 trillion yen from 1.78 trillion yen in the seven months ended in September. Operating profit declined to 68.63 billion yen from 92.83 billion yen. But Honda said it realized gains from forward exchange contracts used to hedge the risks of relying on export revenue.

Sales increased by 3.6 percent to 12.28 trillion yen. Marubeni saw net earnings rise 62 percent to 9.8 billion yen amid a 2.7 percent increase in sales to 13.21 trillion yen. Domestic sales rose 8.8 percent and imports increased 14 percent, but exports fell a hefty 14.6 percent because of the yen's appreciation. All five of the companies also said that they expected higher profits in the current fiscal year ending April 1, 1989. Mitsu has predicted parent company net profit of 15 billion yen in the year ending March 31, 1989, up from 12.84 billion a year earlier. A company spokesman said the forecast was based on expectations of lower financial burdens, such as reserves for helping affiliates and extraordinary losses. But Mitsu said it expected sales to fall to 13.5 trillion yen in the current year from 14.13 billion yen. C. Itoh predicted that its sales would increase to 15.3 trillion yen from 14.92 trillion. (AFP, Reuters)

Selected U.S.A./O.T.C. Quotations table with columns for Bid, Ask, and various stock symbols like Alen Jones Pit Stop, Bitter Corp, Chiron, etc.

Toshiba Net Up Despite U.S. Product Ban

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. said Thursday that net earnings for its most recent financial year jumped 56 percent to 37 billion yen (\$297 million). The group, despite a scandal involving its machine tool subsidiary Toshiba Machine Co., had gross profit of 79.4 billion yen, up 93 percent, and sales of 2.68 trillion yen, up 7 percent, Toshiba said. An estimated loss of 5 billion yen in sales because of a U.S. ban on Toshiba's sales to stores in military bases pales in comparison, industry analysts said. The ban was imposed in retaliation for Toshiba Machine's illegal exports of strategic goods to Moscow for use in submarine propellers. The parent company conceded, however, that its North American sales, which totaled 220 billion yen, were probably cut by 20 billion yen because of the Toshiba Machine scandal, the appreciation of the yen and increased competition by newly industrialized countries. Sales by Toshiba's semiconductor division rose 15 percent to 470 billion yen in fiscal 1987, mainly because of its dominance in one-megabit dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, chips and high sales of ASIC specific application chips. Toshiba, like other Japanese electronics companies, has staged a stunning turnaround from a two-year streak of falling profits triggered by the yen's rise. But the strong yen did dampen consumer electronic sales overseas, with exports for such products slumping 19 percent.

Plessey Annual Profit Falls By 6% Despite 4th Quarter

LONDON — Plessey Co., the British electronics maker, said Thursday that its pretax earnings rose 29 percent to a record £66.8 million (\$124.4 million) in its fourth quarter, although profit for the fiscal year ended April 1 fell 6.6 percent. Plessey posted pretax profit of £51.7 million in the corresponding quarter of 1987. Revenue edged 1.5 percent higher, to £416 million from £410 million, in the quarter. The gain was in line with expectations. Plessey's stock ended little changed, down half a pence to 158.5 pence on the London Stock Exchange. For the year, Plessey said, pretax profit fell 6.6 percent to £172.1 million from £184.2 million. After-tax profit dropped 1.2 percent to £120.1 million from £121.5 million. Stephen Walls, finance director of Plessey, said the company had orders totaling £1.7 billion on its books as of April 1, up 27.6 percent from a year earlier. He said the stronger orders, a joint venture with General Electric Co. of Britain, acquisitions and cost-cutting would help the company in the current fiscal year. (Reuters, AFP)

Hitachi Reported that Net Profit for the Year Ending March 31 rose 22.2 percent to 65.14 billion yen from 53.31 billion yen. Sales were slightly lower at 2,919 trillion yen, compared with 2,921 trillion yen. Operating profit was 126.24 billion yen, up from 84.63 billion yen.

The increased value of the yen against the dollar caused a loss of about 200 billion yen in sales, the company said, but efforts to reduce production costs and a drop in the import prices of raw materials helped increase profits. Mitsubishi Mitsubishi Electric Corp.'s net profit rose 55.6 percent, to 19.82 billion yen from 12.74 billion, on sales of 1.95 trillion yen, up 8 percent from 1.8 trillion. Current profit was 41.82 billion yen, up from 26.44 billion, and operating profit was 64.84 billion yen, up from 49.77 billion. (Reuters, AFP)

AN UNBROKEN RECORD OF EARNINGS GROWTH

INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE 26 WEEKS ENDED 27th FEBRUARY 1988. Table showing Unvaluated, Turnover, Profit before taxation, Profit after taxation, Earnings per share (basic), and Dividend per share (net) for 1988 and 1987. Includes pie charts for Turnover by Division (Agriculture 38.5%, Electronics 43.3%, Textiles 13.2%) and Turnover by Region (Europe 33.6%, Near and Middle East 36.4%, Far East & Africa 7.1%, North America 22.9%).

POLLY PECK INTERNATIONAL PLC. Text: Across the board, the Group has continued its policy of applying proven skills in marketing high quality, low cost products on a worldwide basis while demonstrating increasingly less dependence on any one product area or any single geographical location. The growth of our business in the major target areas of Europe, America and the Far East is moving ahead quickly and profitably, and we welcome the challenge presented by 1992 when the European Economic Community becomes a single internal market. Asil Nadir - Chairman.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM B.A.T. INDUSTRIES. PRE-TAX PROFIT UP 14% TO £283 MILLION. THREE MONTHS RESULTS. Table showing Pre-tax profit, Earnings per share, and percentage changes for 3 months to March 1988 and 3 months to March 1987. Text: Pre-tax profit up by 14 per cent - "the Group has achieved a good first quarter performance" • Turnover at constant rates up 13 per cent • Tobacco profit up 36 per cent - very good quarter for BATCo in both domestic and export markets - continuing success for Brown & Williamson's international business • Strong business growth from Eagle Star, Allied Dunbar and Canada Trustco - but weak investment markets depress financial services profit • Paper and pulp profit up - good performance at Wiggins Teape - pressure from competition and pulp prices reduced Appleton's profit • Weak US retailing environment reflected in results - Horten continues improving trend in West Germany.

Vertical sidebar containing various real estate and business advertisements, including 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE', 'PARIS AREA FURNISHED', 'REAL ESTATE WANTED EXCHANGE', 'LONDON RESIDENTIAL LETTING AGENTS', and 'REAL ESTATE SELLING SECTION'.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High/Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like AMEX, AMT, AMT-PC, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High/Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG-PC, AIG-PC, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High/Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG-PC, AIG-PC, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High/Low, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIG-PC, AIG-PC, etc.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, including 'Dollar' and 'GAP: U.S.'.

Marriott HOTELS+RESORTS present the Getaway/Giveaway. Includes details about the contest and prizes.

Win a FREE WEEK for two at a five-star Marriott Hotel! Includes details about the contest and prizes.

Table titled 'Floating-Rate Notes' with columns for currency, rate, and date.

Table titled 'Dollars' with columns for currency, rate, and date.

Table titled 'Deutsche Marks' with columns for currency, rate, and date.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Thurs' and 'OT'.

Large advertisement at the bottom of the page with Arabic text 'مكتبة الأصيل' and other details.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Is Mixed to Slightly Higher on GNP Data

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed to slightly higher Thursday as cautious reaction to better-than-expected data on growth in the U.S. economy for the first quarter...

London Dollar Rates

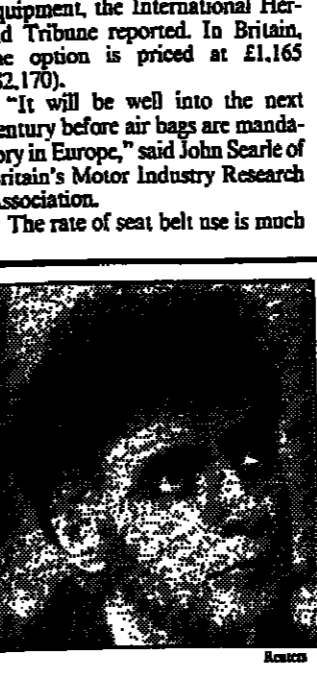
Table with columns: Currencies, T.W., W.T. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

discount rate to prevent the economy from overheating. A rise in the key U.S. interest rate tends to encourage dollar buying because it makes dollar-denominated assets more attractive.

\$1.8635, against \$1.8625 Wednesday. The market was focusing on Friday's scheduled announcement of the British balance of payments for April.

BAGS: Chrysler's Decision Caps 20-Year Battle Against the Safety Device

(Continued from first finance page) would be a first for the domestic industry. An air bag protects a person by sensing that a crash is taking place and inflating in about one-25th of a second to cushion the head and chest from contact with the steering wheel and windshield.



The regulations are intended to encourage the installation of air bags by permitting active belts on the passenger side until 1994 if an air bag is protected by an air bag. Companies using passive belts must install them on both sides by 1990.

whose chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, had denounced air bags for years, came as a surprise to some. "Iacocca was probably the auto industry executive most identified with opposition to air bags," said Joan Chaybrook, a former head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

'We have declared victory; this is a remarkable turnaround.' Ralph Nader, Consumer advocate.

John D. Withrow, Chrysler's executive vice president for product development, said the federal regulations were the driving force behind the company's air-bag decision.

GNP: U.S. Growth Is Revised to 3.9% in First Quarter

(Continued from page 1) changed from the fourth quarter. The initial GNP report set it at 3.7 percent. Bond prices fell as the credit markets found technical signs that the Fed had already tightened credit slightly, dealers said.

"It looks like President Reagan is going out in a blaze of glory on the real economy," Mr. Sinal said. "The growth in the first quarter pretty much locks in a good growth rate for the year."

spending bounced back, rising at an annual rate of 4.3 percent, with about half of that increase attributed to stronger car sales. Business investment for capital equipment shot up at an annual rate of 32.8 percent in the first quarter, the fastest advance since the first year of the recovery from the 1981-82 recession.

German Bonds To Yield 6.6%

FRANKFURT — The West German central bank said Thursday that it planned to sell a 4 billion Deutsche mark (\$2.3 billion) 10-year bond issue with a 6.57 percent yield, a sharp increase from the 6.16 percent return on the previous offering.

South Africa, Pressured, Vows to Hold Down Interest Rates

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government, acting under pressure from voters and apparently contradicting its free-market central bank policy, vowed Thursday to hold down increases in domestic interest rates.

further increases had unsettled businessmen and drawn protests from consumers and farmers. He said this was "not a healthy thing."

The South African Reserve Bank has allowed three interest-rate increases in the last three months, pushing up the banks' prime lending rates to 15 percent from 12.5 percent at the beginning of the year.

able to repay \$1 billion in foreign debt due this year. The South African Reserve Bank has allowed three interest-rate increases in the last three months, pushing up the banks' prime lending rates to 15 percent from 12.5 percent at the beginning of the year.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the Associated Press, shows the most traded stocks in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., and P.A.M. Ctr.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., and P.A.M. Ctr.

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Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., and P.A.M. Ctr.

BOOK BRIEFS

DIARY: Volume 1. By Witold Gombrowicz. Translated by Lilian Vallee. Northwestern University Press, Box 1093X, 1735 Beason Avenue, Evanston, Ill. 60201.

Invited in 1939 to join the inaugural voyage to Buenos Aires of the Gdynia-American ocean liner Chobry, the Polish novelist and playwright Witold Gombrowicz (1904-69) embarked for what would turn out to be a quarter-century of exile. When the liner received orders to return to Europe, he said goodbye to his Argentine friends and went on board. The whistle blew, and that very moment Gombrowicz came rushing down the ramp with his suitcases.

He stayed in Argentina, amid what he once called his "sleepwalking immobility," until April 1963: mist, parish, pantalon and self-proclaimed existentialist. He had, after all, decided his life in irrevocable fashion just before Europe went into the convulsions of a new bloodletting and Poland slid away to the Nazis and finally the Russians; Gombrowicz's brother and nephew ended up in a concentration camp while his mother and sister, bombed out of Warsaw, wandered through the wartorn countryside.

If ever a life demanded a diary, this was one, except that its first volume runs not from, say, 1939 to 1945, but from 1953 to 1956, with those early years of muddle and guilt recalled distantly and with tolerant aplomb. The effect is that of time homogenized into a commodity that grabbed up in handfuls. Here is a man with a massive passion of exile to get through, and he watches himself like some experimental animal, dithering and wasting away in embittered self-satisfaction. It is an eerie spectacle, and ultimately moving. (Paul West, WP)

WHERE I'M CALLING FROM: New and Selected Stories. By Raymond Carver. The Atlantic Monthly Press, 19 Union Square West, New York, 10003.

It is of course an extraordinary occasion to have a collection of Raymond Carver's best short stories in a single volume. Nevertheless, it is the seven new stories at the end of "Where I'm Calling From" that one most looks forward to reading.

The seven new stories in "Where I'm Calling From" are somewhat different from their predecessors—longer, more gurgulous, less plotted, slightly softer at the edges. In "Blackbird" the mid-mannered, apolitical Robinson emerged a socialist celebrity whose story was with a Schindler's list, dependent upon monthly remittances to Harlem, the depression in the United States grinding on and Time magazine fingering him as a dupe, Robinson's decision not to go home in 1934 is understandable, just as unsurprising, perhaps, is the Russian government's decision not to let him go years later, he found Soviet life intolerable.

Robinson's deliverance finally came in 1974, thanks to the intervention of Idi Amin's ambassador to the Soviet Union. Four years later, his path smoothed by a former Moscow contact in the American intelligence community, Robinson was able to leave Uganda for Washington.

If this autobiography falls far short of the historical insight of a Medvedev or the moralistic exhortation of a Solzhenitsyn, nevertheless, by its monotonic narration of degrading, ingenuously wartime deprivations, all pervasive interpersonal duplicity, official orchestration of officially nonexistent racism, and the eternal breaking and remaking of private lives and public memory by the MVD (forerunner of the KGB), "Black on Red" is an extraordinarily powerful (and equally depressing) document. (David Levering Lewis, WP)

Pie," a pair of horses step out of a fog, and while their presence is logically accounted for, they contribute, as the narrator observes, "to the eerie, bizarre aspect of things."

And in the final story, Carver departs from his contemporary West Coast milieu altogether and goes back to turn-of-the-century Europe to dramatize the death of Anton Chekhov.

But if the form of these new stories is slightly different from the earlier ones, their content is familiar enough. Like most of Carver's work, they deal with the alienation of parents and children, with couples breaking up and with people trying to reconcile themselves to death. (Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, NYT)

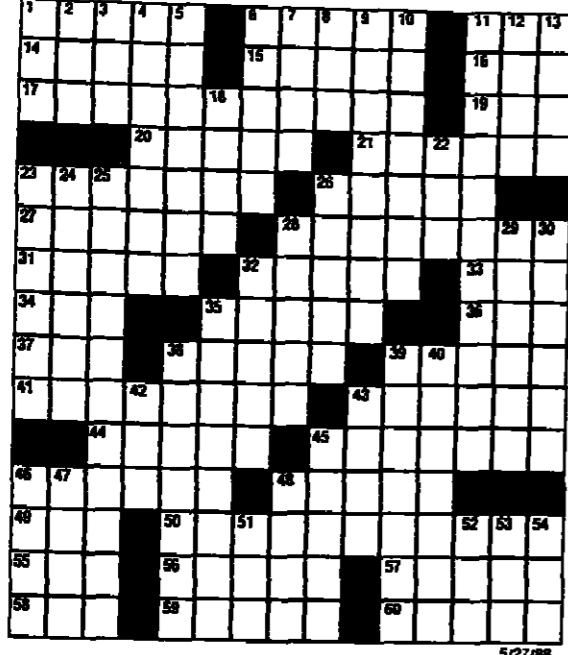
BLACK ON RED: A Black American's 44 Years Inside the Soviet Union. By Robert Robinson with Jonathan Shaw. Acropolis Books, 2400 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Perhaps I should quit and go home," Robert Robinson thought, that day in December 1934, after fellow workers at the First State Ball-bearing Plant elected him, unasked, to the Moscow Soviet. "I felt torn apart," he explains with the nervous and evasion that have characterized a life of seamless crises. "Here was a system that offered me the opportunity to work and earn a respectable living, but that was also demanding from me an allegiance I did not wish to give."

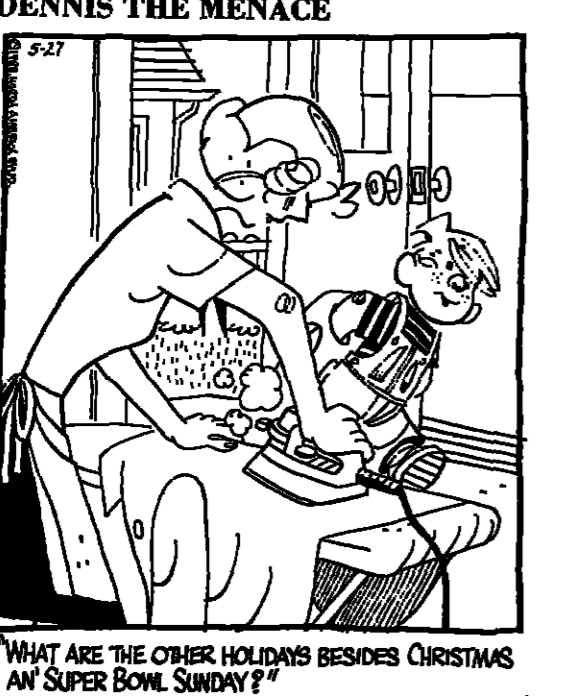
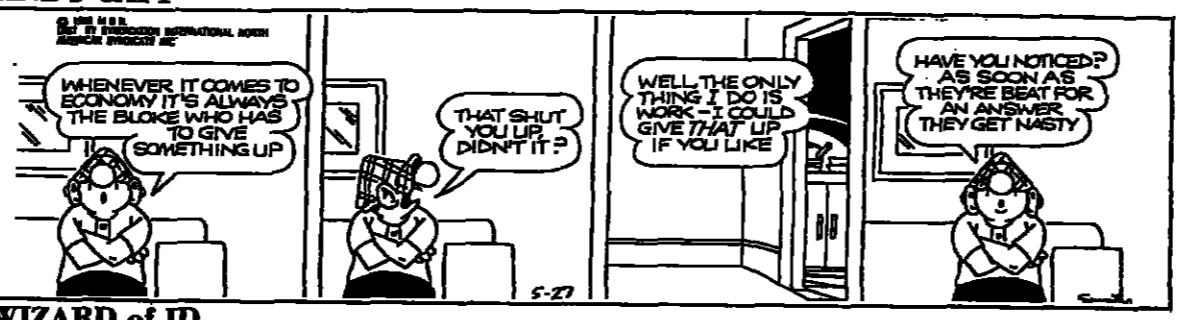
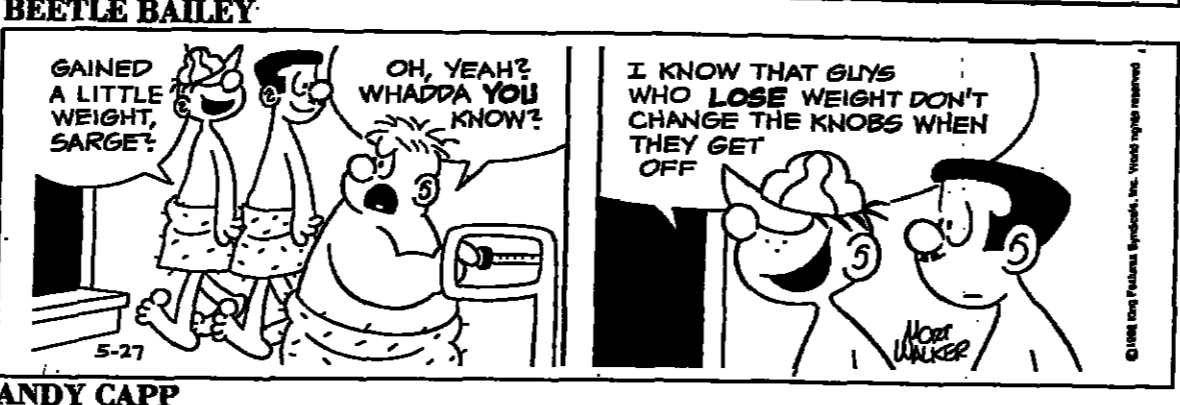
Robinson had leaped at a Soviet agency's 1930 offer of an annually renewable contract to work in the new Stalingrad tractor factory twice his salary, as well as the prospect of advancement in an environment free of the racism he encountered as the sole black mechanical engineer in Henry Ford's River Rouge plant. Within days of his Stalingrad arrival, he was assaulted upon leaving the dining room, by two white Americans working at the factory. In the ensuing scandal, public trial, expulsion of the malefactor and saturation press coverage, the mid-mannered, apolitical Robinson emerged a socialist celebrity whose story was with a Schindler's list, dependent upon monthly remittances to Harlem, the depression in the United States grinding on and Time magazine fingering him as a dupe, Robinson's decision not to go home in 1934 is understandable, just as unsurprising, perhaps, is the Russian government's decision not to let him go years later, he found Soviet life intolerable.

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ACROSS 1 Coretta King 6 Bart or Brenda 11 Musical Brown 14 Dydads 15 "... after they've seen"



Word puzzle grid with words like AMAR, TALES, ARE, LOLA, ADORE, BETE, BLAIRHOUSE, APTS, STEREO, DEMOCRAT, LEES, SPUER, RIGID, HST, ASSES, ANON, RACHEL, EVE, PAVE, OPERA, SNAP, IRE, KEENER, ITSA, DERMA, DEE, EISEL, NARD, SAGE, CAMPAIGN, MARIAS, PREP, PRESIDENTS, ANNE, LIVES, ADIT, ETID, OWENS, LOSS.

JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. Includes a grid of letters and instructions to unscramble four jumbles.

World Stock Markets

Table of World Stock Markets showing prices in local currencies for various cities including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, Sao Paulo, Madrid, Milan, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila, Paris, Sydney, and others.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE gods of the game sometimes play little tricks, to remind us that bridge is a difficult game of chance. If the choice of game contracts lies between a strong 4-4 fit and a weak 5-2, anyone would choose the former. And that decision would be reinforced if they happened to know that

the 4-4 fit would split 3-2, and the 5-2 fit would split 5-1. So what are we to make of the diagrammed deal? It occurred in the recent Spring Nationals of the American Contract Bridge Association in Columbus, Ohio. Sitting South was Arnold Jones of Chicago, a former president of the organization who was a winner in the Swiss team championship. North might well have tried three no-trump over the three-club opening, but chose a take-out double. South could have

SCOREBOARD

Table of sports scores including MLB (Boston Red Sox vs New York Yankees), NFL (San Francisco 49ers vs Los Angeles Rams), NBA (Los Angeles Lakers vs Boston Celtics), and other league standings.

WEATHER

Table of weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Showy, rain, FRANKFURT: Stormy, rain, 20-24 (19-27); LONDON: Overcast, rain, 17-19 (16-20); MADRID: Partly, 20-24 (19-25); NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 72-78 (75-81); PARIS: Cloudy, 18-21 (16-19); ROMA: Partly, 20-24 (19-25); TEL AVIV: Partly, 20-24 (19-25); TOKYO: Partly, 20-24 (19-25); WASHINGTON: Partly, 20-24 (19-25); YOKOHAMA: Partly, 20-24 (19-25).

مركزنا الجديد

كافا من اصل

SPORTS

Pistons Stun Celtics in Opener; Lakers Rout Mavericks 2d Time

Scott Scores 30

INGLEWOOD, California — Byron Scott scored 30 points, one shy of his career playoff high, and the Los Angeles Lakers shot a sizzling 61.5 percent Wednesday night en route to a 123-101 rout of the Dallas Mavericks in the National Basketball Association's Western Conference final.

SIDELINES

Patriot Sale Voted

MIAMI BEACH, Florida (AP) — The owners of the National Football League's 28 teams unanimously voted Wednesday to approve the sale of the New England Patriots to Reebok International's chairman, Paul Fireman, and voted to increase rosters to 47 players from 45 before adjourning their annual spring meeting.

Update

Thousands of soccer fans in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, lit fireworks, danced in the streets and held a huge, spontaneous party throughout the city Wednesday night after their team beat Benfica of Portugal, 6-5 in the penalty shootout, to win the European Champions' Cup. Police reported no major trouble.

Quotable

Bobby Brown, the American League president, on balk calls: "It's like watching grass grow. Nobody enjoys it." Former baseball umpire Ron Luciano, on his brief stint as an NBC analyst: "Doing TV backup games is like doing a television hiccup."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Tennis, Basketball, and Hockey, listing various games and scores.

NBA PLAYOFFS

"And we can't be doing that," Donaldson said. "I think they know in their minds they can beat us. This isn't an excuse, but they've caught us on many a night when we're not playing as well as we can play."

Thomas Gets 35

BOSTON — With Isaiah Thomas scoring 15 of his 35 points in the fourth quarter Wednesday night, the Detroit Pistons ended a 21-game losing streak in Boston Garden with a 104-96 victory over the Boston Celtics in the opening contest of the National Basketball Association's Eastern Conference championship series.

Italian Sues Abdul-Jabbar

The Italian man who says he was struck by Abdul-Jabbar in a Phoenix shopping mall in April has filed suit against the Lakers' star, The Associated Press reported from Phoenix.

BASEBALL

Table listing baseball games and scores, including Philadelphia Phillies vs Los Angeles Dodgers.

McEnroe Gains With Lendl, Graf; 3 Women's Seeds Upset

PARIS — John McEnroe of the United States, dominating the court Thursday with serve-and-attack tennis, moved into the third round at the French Open to set up a battle of generations and dreams.

During Day's Spate of Fine Pitching, Leary 1-Hits Phillies as Dodgers Win

PHILADELPHIA — It was pitching day in major league baseball, capped by Tim Lincecum's one-hitter Wednesday night as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 4-0.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

It was Joe's Day, All the Way, in '76. Los Angeles Times Service. LOS ANGELES — Twelve years ago Thursday, on May 26, 1976, Joe Niekro, pitching for Houston, beat Phil Niekro, pitching for Atlanta, 4-3.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL American League TEXAS — Released Steve Kente, outfielder. Called up Duane Henry, pitcher, from Oklahoma City, American Association.



Kevin McHale, who scored 31 points, held Isaiah Thomas and teammates at bay for three quarters, then the Pistons won, 104-96.

McHale's three-point play made it 92-89 with 2:58 left, but two free throws by Thomas and a dunk by Dennis Rodman ensured victory with 1:30 to go.

The Pistons won at Boston Garden for the first time since Dec. 19, 1982, although center Bill Laimbeer did not play the last 19 minutes, having bruised his right shoulder in a collision with Ainge and Robert Parish.

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John McEnroe, after defeating Christian Bergstrom of Sweden, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, acknowledged the applause at center court Thursday.

McEnroe, at 29, is the oldest man left in the tournament. He was 7 when McEnroe won his first Grand Slam title and said he has dreamed of playing him in a big event.

Throughout, McEnroe charged the net and kept moving Bergstrom around court. The 20-year-old Swede never reached break point and was befuddled by McEnroe's game.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL American League TEXAS — Released Steve Kente, outfielder. Called up Duane Henry, pitcher, from Oklahoma City, American Association.

The Cup at Sea, and Back in Court

NEW YORK — Attorneys in gray suits took the place of yachtsmen in blue blazers for the third time Wednesday to argue the future of the America's Cup. Justice Carmen Beauchamp Ciparick, presiding over a packed courtroom in the New York State Supreme Court building in lower Manhattan, began the task of deciding whether a multi-hull yacht can race against a monohull yacht in cup races scheduled for San Diego this September.

OBSERVER

War on Plastic Peanuts

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It's easy to foresee a time not too far off when garbage disposal will be a bigger threat to the world than nuclear war. There was a hint of that future in the famous voyage of the Long Island garbage last year, and there is another hint in the recent passage on Long Island of a statute aimed at stopping fast-food shops from packing their burgers in indestructible plastic foam.

Imagine a world where you can't carry your Big Mac away in a plastic foam box. Talk about the end of civilization!

I heard a spokesman for Styrofoam tell a journalist that Styrofoam was being victimized by crazed environmentalists who would stop at nothing in their vicious plot to prevent the earth from being utterly encased in indestructible layers of Styrofoam.

Yes, there is a spokesman for Styrofoam, and no, he didn't really call environmentalists "crazed," but that's what he was trying to suggest. Spokesmen for industries whose profitability depends upon making a mess of sky, ocean and landscape are always trying to suggest that you must have a screw loose if you don't like squalor in the air, at sea and on your lawn.

But enough of that. On to plastic peanuts. Everybody knows what plastic peanuts are? Those white, weightless, peanut-shaped things that merchants pump into shipping cartons that contain fragile goods.

If you have ever received a carton crammed with plastic peanuts and made the mistake of letting them get out, you know what Pandora felt after opening her box.

Plastic peanuts cannot be got rid of. Feather-light, they blow higher and you on the slightest zephyr. They get into cracks in the chimney. They get into the stereo system and into the soup. They get into your clothes and into your hair, into the petunia bed and into the potato patch.

Like plastic foam burger boxes, they are indestructible. The life span of the average plastic peanut is forever. So what do you do with them when confronted with a large carton containing a small piece of crystal packed in 100,000 plastic peanuts?

You use environmental guerrilla tactics.

Unpacking the glass in a sealed, airtight room, take pains to see no plastic peanuts escape the carton. Plenty will, anyhow, but not a disastrous quantity if you keep calm. Stuff the escapes back into the carton and close it.

Then get a big plastic garbage bag. Insert the carton full of plastic peanuts with top down. Open top of box, let plastic peanuts flow into plastic garbage bag.

Okay, you've got the plastic peanuts bagged in plastic. Tie the bag securely, place it in the packing carton, seal the carton and mail it back to the people who shipped you the crystal. They made the money from that shipment, didn't they? Getting rid of their undisposable packing material is not your department.

The object of environmental guerrilla action is to get the attention of people who profit from making messes, and a good way to get their attention is to make them deal with their creations.

A few years ago people who tired of having empty beer cans thrown at them hit on the idea of mailing sacks full of them back to the Anheuser-Busch and Miller brewing empires.

The tactic was too cumbersome. Also, the cans were not indestructible. Since they could be recycled, civilized venues began requiring deposits, thus making the empties valuable for people to pick up.

As garbage encroachment nears totality, of course, people desperate to save themselves will surely start mailing it everywhere. Not just to companies that make money from creating it, but to governments, to neighbors, to friends and relatives.

Yes, even to loved ones. I myself recently mailed a large shipment of plastic peanuts to a dear child whom destiny has placed far from home. She lives in a place where developers are getting disgustingly rich by making an unspokeable mess of a once beautiful place.

She will give the sealed box to the trash man for landfill burial in the dump. Eventually, natural catastrophe will unearth them. Then they will swirl forever over that profitably ravished place of beauty, drifting eternally past developers' windows so they will never be able to see the snow for the plastic peanuts.

New York Times Service

Chelsea: A Hardy Perennial

By Francis X. Clines

LONDON — From noble queen to common daisy, the ranking fauna and flora of the kingdom are congregating brightly here this week for the Chelsea Flower Show, a 75-year-old event that has evolved from a diversion for the Edwardian aristocracy to a blockbuster for the modern gardener.

"I remember when it was like Royal Ascot and the women's hats and dresses attracted more attention than the flowers," said Will Ingwersen, who was the 7-year-old son of a gardener when he attended the opening show in 1913.

"It has become much less a social event and now is about real gardening," said Ingwersen, one of Britain's most honored gardeners and the Chelsea show's hardest perennial.

With his matched canes, connoisseur's eye and dirt-ridged fingernails, Ingwersen has been happily serving as a judge on six panels this week, moving slowly among the human and horticultural life packing the three-and-a-half-acre tent that fails to fully contain this year's grand display of gardening art and science.

It spills out into avenues of specialty kioks, one labeled "orchid sundries" to inexpensive variations on the flower pot and fine china painted with flowers, and even a much-needed exhibit among the madding throng marked "amateur gardening."

Roaming enthusiasts from the public, who pay \$25 a ticket, range from backyard aesthetes fancying after Sweet Dream, a new sprig-of-rose brand dwarf rose, to more acquisitive gentry shopping among a veritable village of conservatories lining the show's north border. Lucriferous, they browse futuristic glass "leisure rooms" and pseudo-Victorian hothouse palaces.

The professionals in waiting range from discreet tree surgeons still healing victims of London's destructive storm last fall to theoretically flaired garden designers who variously employ glass sculpture and plain boulders for effect. They have built the most detailed garden tableaux around stage cottages, running brooks, swooping crows and a scarecrow that lolls like a lily.

The audiences offer kudos and some firm orders, confirming that the vast regeneration boom sweeping across Britain's converted estates and reawakened urban warrens has a considerable gardening dimension.

The wares of the show, where wholesale and retail orders are transacted, include great carts of palette-perfect vegetables, a near-painting rain-frosted display of epiphytic orchids, and riots of buds and blossoms in all manner of display, including one exhibitor's specially built wall of windows to accommodate 30 window boxes of stunning blooms.

There is a topiary locomotive here, a bonai forest there, live gazebo builders, stony



Amid the rhododendrons, Keith McKay keeps an eye out for unwanted visitors.

garden nymphs, theatrical spotlights to burr nature's varied blush and a magical-seeming work of the grafter's art offering three kinds of apples on one tree.

For the weary, the essence of juniper berry is available at the Beefer's Gin refreshment stand. And above it all there is gratuitous bird song from the stand of trees at the showground on the vast lawns of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Never mind T.S. Eliot's question about that peach. The question this year is, can Miss Alfred Carriere, a "lux" double-flowered rose, truly flourish in north-well shade, as promised? And is Dr. Ruppel as winning a pink clematis as the early money has it? Michel Buchner, the new superstar among the lilies or just another pretty face?

The Royal Horticultural Society is attempting to rein in the show a bit this year through ticket control because of the overcrowding that has marked the modern era of garden enthusiasm. But it seems a losing battle, as crowds line up for as many reasons as the leaves on the red-tipped wood spurge; for the sheer hue of the royal-blue flowers on *Ceanothus x regius*, a rounded shrub not yet

commercially available; for a humble pink lily of the valley; for shuttlecock, an elegant ostrich fern, and for Red Rum, a darkly bearded iris.

Tractors gleam industriously down one aisle. Columbine green brilliantly over at the Vicarage Garden display. The bee garden awaits in a canny blur of wild and cultivated flowers.

With the show the focus of increasing world attention, a half-dozen BBC equipment vans are parked amid the greenery, like Rousseau's stinging antacid. Three separate programs are already in the works. No wonder politicians have been poking their noses into lens and blossom, writing plagiaristic "A garden is a loveable thing. God will."

"My father always insisted the first words I ever spoke were 'Gardenia verna,'" Ingwersen said with a smile, surveying the babbling, blooming scene and recalling the inspiration he gained at the first show. "I found some boxes of seedlings in my father's potting shed. They were throwing them out, so I took them to my own little place, got them going, and sold them to my father's nursery the next year."

PEOPLE Gala for Hammer, 90

Armand Hammer celebrated his 90th birthday at a gala Kennedy Center concert in Washington that ended with Hammer conducting the National Symphony Orchestra in John Philip Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." Mstislav Rostropovich handed over his baton Wednesday night moments after Hammer announced he was giving \$250,000 to the orchestra. More than 3,000 well-wishers filled the center's Concert Hall to celebrate the birthday of the philanthropist, art collector and chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp. He received birthday greetings from President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The audience included high-ranking U.S. government officials, members of Congress, diplomats and leaders of the business and arts communities, as well as Lady Bird Johnson, widow of the former President Lyndon Baines Johnson. The concert included two of the world's most renowned violinists, Yehudi Menuhin and Isaac Stern, playing Bach's Concerto in D Minor for Two Violins. Kiri Te Kanawa sang Mozart. During the concert, Hammer sat in the President's Box with his wife, Frances, and the Soviet ambassador Yuri Dubinin. The birthday celebration was a delayed one. Hammer actually turned 90 last Saturday.

separate campaigns against AIDS and efforts to help victims of the killer disease. Defeat was not gained. McNamara received the \$100,000 Athina prize for "foreign new policies to encourage economic development and developing countries." The Chinese archaeological association was awarded the \$100,000 Olympia prize for its work in the discovery and protection of the terracotta army guarding the tomb of Emperor Qin Shi Huang in Xian.

A Los Angeles jury has ruled that Warner Bros. Records must pay more than \$3.2 million in damages to a rival record-maker for breaching an agreement with the Grammy Award-winning jazz pianist George Benson. The suit, filed by Creed Taylor Inc., alleged that Warner Bros. carried more than \$20 million in net profits from three albums that the guitarist made while he was obliged to make three records for C.T.I. C.T.I. alleged it was forced into bankruptcy proceedings because it lost Benson, who was the top recording artist on the C.T.I. label when the agreement was made in 1975.

The 5-year-old son of the late Peter O'Toole returned from Edo, Japan, with a "British" passport pending a decision on which passport should have custody. The 5-year-old O'Toole, 55, had taken the boy on a visit to Britain and refused to return him in early May, lawyers for Karen Somerville of Middlesex Township, New Jersey, said in a letter to the boy's father, the actor, who arrived in New York Wednesday. The 37-year-old former model, who was never married to the actor, received a court order in London on Tuesday requiring O'Toole to return the boy pending a court hearing in New Jersey on June 14. The couple have been fighting over their son since they parted in 1983, and a New Jersey court had given them joint custody.

Benzair Bhutto, leader of the opposition Pakistan People's Party, is expecting a baby around the end of the year, members of her family say. Bhutto, 34, married the businessman Asif Ali Zardari last December.

Ivana Trump, wife of the New York real estate mogul Donald Trump, was sworn in as a U.S. citizen in New York Wednesday. Mrs. Trump, a former model and one-time member of the Olympic ski team from Czechoslovakia, has lived in the United States for 10 years.

Elizabeth Taylor, the former World Bank President Robert S. McNamara and the Chinese Archaeological Service received prizes totaling \$300,000 at the 1988 Onassis Foundation award ceremony in Athens Thursday. Taylor shared the \$100,000 Aristotle Man and Society Prize with Daniel Defert of the French group AIDES for their

Jade Jagger, the 16-year-old daughter of Rolling Stone Mick Jagger, has been expelled from a British boarding school for leaving her dormitory late at night to meet her boyfriend, a school official said Thursday. Jade's mother is Jagger's former wife, Bianca.

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PERSONAL MESSAGES

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